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NOTICE.

MR. E. M. RAYMOND has This Day been
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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAY.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " to 11.00 " "	" 10 "
11.00 " to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" 10 "
1.15 " to 1.45 " "	" 15 "
1.45 " to 2.15 " "	" 10 "
2.15 " to 5.00 " "	" 15 "
5.00 " to 8.00 " "	" 10 "
Night Cars.	
8.30 p.m. and 8.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAY.	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " to 11.00 " "	" 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" 15 "
5.30 " to 8.00 " "	" 10 "
8.00 " to 8.30 " "	" 15 "
8.30 " to 8.00 " "	" 10 "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.	
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on applica- tion at the Company's Office. No season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller Order representing Bank Notes.	

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers
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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, 5th JUNE, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express										No. 2 Local										No. 3 Through Express										No. 4 Local										No. 5 Through Express										No. 6 Local										No. 7 Through Express										No. 8 Local										No. 9 Through Express										No. 10 Local										No. 11 Through Express										No. 12 Local										No. 13 Through Express										No. 14 Local										No. 15 Through Express										No. 16 Local										No. 17 Through Express										No. 18 Local										No. 19 Through Express										No. 20 Local																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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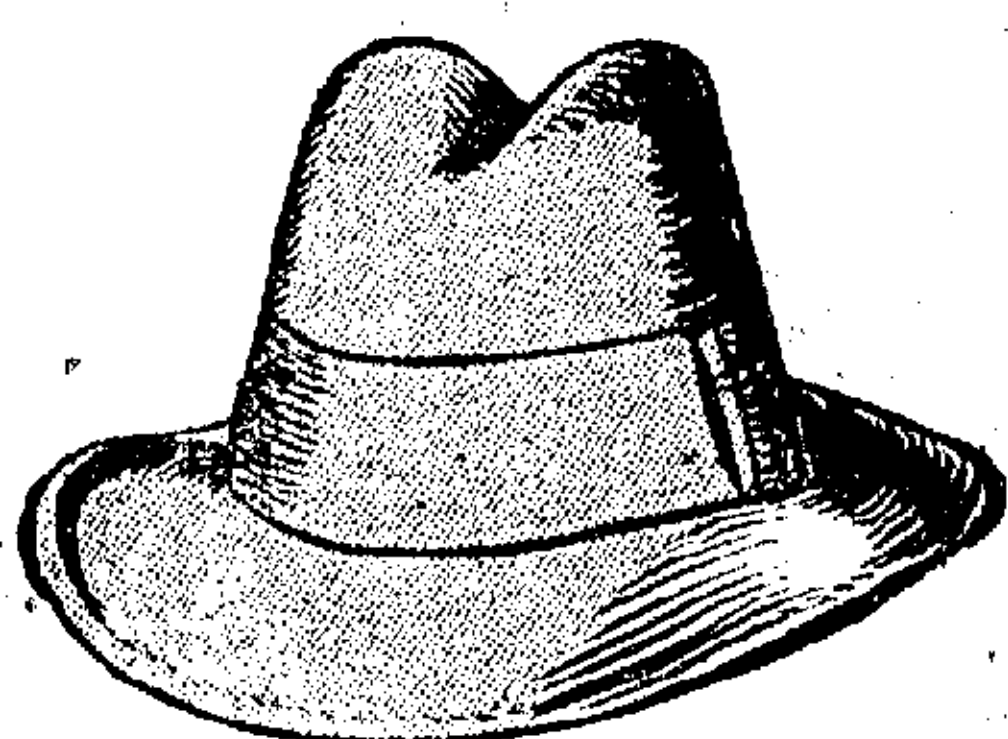
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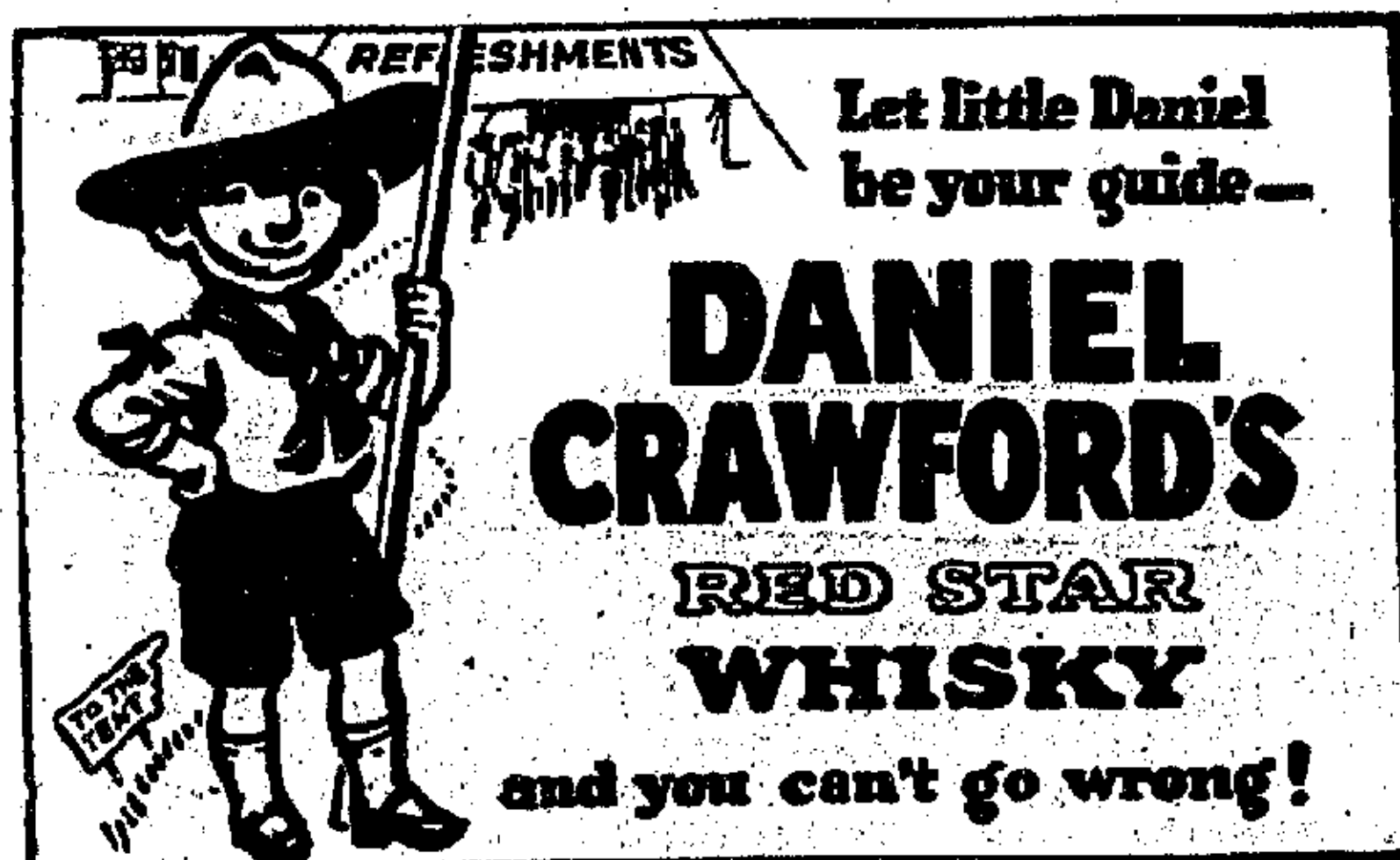
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TRAVEL HUMOURS IN SPAIN. FRENCH CAPTURE OF THE

BY HAMILTON FIFE.

Madrid, May 2nd.

Spain and Russia are the two most interesting countries left in Europe for the traveller who enjoys the humour of life. They are so different from the rest.

Where but in Spain, unless, indeed, in Russia, could this happen? An American jumps out of a train at a small railway station. He is desperately thirsty. He sees an old woman with a basket of oranges. "How much are they?" "They are five centimos, a halfpenny, each." "I'll take the lot," the American says. "All of them?" echoes the old woman. "Oh, no, I can't sell them all. What should I do the rest of the day?"

Where, except very rarely in Paris, could you see in the streets of a great city like Barcelona flocks of goats being driven from door to door to be milked? In all southern towns the tinkles of the goat-bells is familiar. In Barcelona, too, I could show you a public letter-writer's stand where men and women who cannot write for themselves go to have their letters written for them.

In Madrid I look out of my window on to one of the finest open squares in the city. I see, among the motors and electric street cars drawn by huge, slow-moving oxen, strings of mules, boys and men riding on donkeys, flocks of little black sheep, herds of woolly red pigs. The oddest mingling of old and new.

Spain is a country that offers so wide a variety of scenery, of people, of food, of everything. As you travel you see all kinds of landscape. In the north the prevailing note is one of sombre reserve. In the south all is colour and gay, laughing sunshine. The same difference marks off the Castilian, grave and proud, from the chattering, smiling, quick-tempered Andalusian, always ready to make friends.

Then, if you are wise and eat the food of the people in preference to the imitation food which is served in hotels, you find that many districts have their own special dishes. There is the Valencian "paella," for example, a stew of rice with meat and snails and shrimps, a most appetising mixture served in a wide pan taken straight off the fire.

Malaga has its "boquerones," fried anchovies, delicious. Cartagena smokes its lips over octopus. All through Spain the "puerco," or national stew, is good, with special flavours in different parts.

THE FRIENDLY PIG.

At the railway "fondas" (inns) a decent meal is generally served and, if one is doing cross-country journeys, one is grateful for this. One of these fondas I know too well. There is a junction, a sort of Crewe or Clapham Junction, through which pass the trains from all parts of Andalusia. Its name is Bobadilla. It is just a railway station plumped down in the open country.

From Bobadilla I could not get away. I was always finding myself in its folds, swallowing luscious meals. One night I had to stay there. A coal truck off the line threw us late and I missed my connection. I have slept in worse places. (No charge for using this as a testimonial.)

One afternoon I had to wait four hours at Bobadilla. I went for a walk. And I decided then that Spain was a more amusing country than most. I discovered a friendly little stream and followed its bank. Small boys looking after grazing horses eyed me with suspicion. Then I met a friendly pig, who cheered me much.

He was tied, as the custom is, by one of his hind-legs to a stake. Pigs always remind me of home. I mentioned this to some friends one day and astonished them greatly. But it is so. If I were allowed to do so by my wife, I should set down my recreation in "Who's Who" as "Breeding pigs."

I have, therefore, a special sympathy with this maligned animal. I said as much to the pig by the roadside, and he warmed to me at once. He showed no fear. He let me scratch his ear and grunted gratefully. I know no other country where pigs are as friendly as this.

Next I overtook two vanloads of gypsies. Whether they were the sight of such a strange object as myself made them pull up, I cannot tell. Anyway, they turned out by the roadside, lit their fire, and grouped themselves obligingly round an old fellow who scraped the fiddle, just as if they were doing it for my special benefit, while two of the children, more by far than you would have thought it possible to pack into the vans, played in the dust, dancing and rolling and cuffling one another with the grace and lithe activity of a litter of fox-cubs.

THE FROLEN BELL.

All who meet on the roads of Spain offer kindly greeting. "Vaya Usted con Dios," is the usual form ("God be with you"). If you pass people who are eating they will always invite you, if only as a formal courtesy, to share with them. I came to a bend in the stream where several fishermen were trying their luck. I watched a few moments. Immediately they called out, "Come and drink a glass of wine." We talked fishing—at least I think we talked fishing. I asked them, as best I could, about their catch, their bait, and so on. They answered volubly, all at once. They may have been talking politics for all I know. Anyhow, we parted good friends.

So, when my train came, I had got through the long wait most agreeably. I felt no grudge against Bobadilla. I hoped even to pay it another visit. All the station folk knew me. The man who rings the bell for the train to start begged me, with tears in his eyes, to return. The starting of Spanish trains, by the way, requires a vast effort. First a handbell is rung, then a large bell is tolled. Then a shrill whistle is blown, to which the engine replies with a hoarse blast. Finally, there is combined waving and shouting by all the officials, amid which movement begins.

Until the handbell has been rung, no engine-driver may put on steam. At another junction, called Albacete, arrived a commercial traveller one day with half an hour's business to do in the town. The train was scheduled to stay only five minutes. He picked up the handbell, put it in his overcoat pocket, and went and did his business. At the station everyone

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HOG'S BACK.
TOPOGRAPHY OF THE
BATTLEGROUND.

The country south of Laon, as far as the Aisne between Soissons and Berry-au-Bac, is a generally hilly triangle, with sides of 18 miles from Laon to Soissons, 16 miles from Laon to Berry-au-Bac, and a base of 26 miles from Soissons to Berry-au-Bac. One side marked by the Soissons-Laon railway, the other by the Laon-Reims road. The base is the great ridge which runs east and west from above the Soissons-Laon railway to Craonne.

It is a regular hog's back, along the whole length of which runs the "Chemin des Dames." This road rises and falls with the undulations of the ridge, but the gradient is nowhere worthy of the name of a hill. The ridge varies much in breadth: above Craonne it is very narrow; it broadens out, above Craonne, to 300 yards or more, and then contracts to less than 100 yards at the Hurtebise farm.

It is the Hurtebise neck, and the broader plateau just west of it, which are famous as the scene of Napoleon's battle of Craonne in 1814. West of this point the ridge varies greatly in width, owing to generally level, open spurs which alternate with valleys leading up from the Aisne, about 350 feet below. These spurs are practically all on the southern side of the ridge; the northern is much steeper, and the spurs not long enough materially to affect the width of the plateau. The plateau of Vregny is the broadest part.

Craonne itself is not on the plateau, but on the road leading along the southern slope of its eastern extremity, in continuation of the Chemin des Dames, to Chevreux and Corbezy, which may be considered as the eastern limit of the hilly country in this latitude. La Ville aux Bois lies in the low ground south-east of Craonne.

The north side of the ridge leads steeply down to the level of the Ailette, a brook which is very little above the level of the Aisne. In this valley, north of Hurtebise, is Vaucelles, which was recently mentioned as the sector of a German counter-attack. But the mill of Vaucelles is perched on the ridge above. Ailes, the scene of another counter-attack, lies so close under the precipitous northern slope that it is scarcely visible from the plateau west of Hurtebise. Troyon is below the southern edge of the plateau, but the famous sugar mills, which have been held by English or French troops since September, 1914, are on the plateau itself.

Past them runs the road which ascends descends, past Cerny-en-Laonnais, to Chamouille, on the north side of the Ailette valley. Hence, it ascends the northern bank of the valley and leads to Laon.

This northern bank consists of a broader plateau of more irregular shape than that on the south. It rises to a height about equal to that of the hog's back only at its eastern end. Over this plateau, from east to west, runs what used to be known in the neighbourhood as the "route strategique," connecting the fort of Montherault with the Soissons-Laon road to the five or six miles of marshy plain which surround Laon on the south.

Laon itself stands up from the plain to a height of 350 ft. It bears a strong resemblance, when seen from the north, to the Indian fortress of Gwalior. It was a strong place 200 years ago, and even in Napoleon's time. The town covers the whole top of this curious outlier. Many who have gone to Switzerland by the Calais-Laon route will remember it just south of the railway. Eastwards, the hilly area is generally bounded by the Laon-Reims road, though, near Festieux, the hills cross it for a mile or two. It was at this point that Marmon, in 1814, managed to put some check on the Prussian pursuit, after his disastrous defeat in the "Harrah d'Althieu."

Westward of the valley, which carries the Laon-Soissons railway, is the wooded region of Cousy, extending right up to the fort of Laniscourt, high above the edge of the plain, some three miles south-west of Laon. This is mostly a thickly wooded, hilly country, on which are the "Forêt Forest of Cousy and the Forest of St. Gobain North of Laon, the almost level plain stretches as far as the eye can reach.

From the hills west of the railway, above the canalized Ailette, which here makes a sweep to the north, one looks right along the valley north of the hog's back, and modern artillery on them would certainly enfilade the greater part of that valley, whilst its northern slopes were under a frontal fire from guns on, or south of, the hog's back.

The French have gained a wonderful success in capturing, as they appear to have done, nearly the whole of the hog's back. They have still a difficult task before them, to master the northern plateau and to push through the wooded hills north of Cousy, before they can look down on the plain around Laon. They have conquered the glacis of the great outer ditch of the Ailette and in places broken in its counter-scarp. They have still to cross it and mount the second glacis beyond which lies the plain.

was hunting for the precious bell, without which the train could not start. The traveller came back, slipped the bell into its place again, jumped into his compartment, and the journey was resumed. Nobody much minded. Nobody much minds anything in Spain. What would annoy one elsewhere under grey skies is turned to a joke by the radiance of blue and gold in the clear, exhilarating air. In such a climate peevishness is impossible. Foreigners in Spain wonder sometimes why the Spaniards put up with their system of government. There would have been a revolution long ago if it were not for the sun.—Daily Mail.

TORPEDOPLANES.

[BY RICHARD THURMELL.]

A German seaplane off the Suffolk coast the other day introduced to us a method of naval warfare which is a pure novelty to the great majority of people in this country—namely, the attack with torpedoes from aircraft.

The Admiralty have since told us that this mode of attack was successfully employed by our own airmen in the Dardanelles nearly two years ago, but I believe I am right in saying that the whole idea originated with Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, of the United States Navy, who in 1912 executed a patent "covering" both a method and an apparatus for delivering submarine torpedoes from an aircraft.

This new type of fighting craft, whose possibilities can as yet be only vaguely realised, will be known quite naturally as the torpedo-plane. Generally speaking, the method of carrying and "firing" the torpedo is much the same as that which was used in the small and early types of torpedo-boats, and which was put to such effective use by the picket-boats of the "Triumph" and "Mojette" when they torpedoed and destroyed the stranded E 12 in the Dardanelles in April, 1915, to prevent her from falling intact into the hands of the enemy. The torpedo is slung in an inverted cradle, where it is held by tongs, and at the requisite moment the tongs are opened and the weapon, its engines simultaneously set in motion, drops into the water and heads away for the target.

In the torpedo-plane the dropping gear would be suspended between the floats. The lifting power of modern aircraft is such that it would be quite possible to carry two torpedoes, weighing up to 1,000 lb. each, one on either side of the body. Aiming would be done in the same manner as with a fixed tube, in a submarine—that is, the plane would have to be brought dead head-on to the target. A captain in the Italian Navy, experimenting with a torpedo-plane a year or two back, is said to have made nine hits in ten attempts at a range of 3,000 yards.

Operating between the lights—at dusk or early dawn—a flotilla of torpedo-planes would be an unpleasant adversary to meet at sea. Approaching at a great height, the aircraft would plane steeply down to reach the water at a distance of three to five thousand yards from their objective. High-angle fire would be ineffective against such tactics, and although a destroyer screen would be useful (assuming the aircraft to have to alight on the water, which does not necessarily follow), the destroyers' inferiority in speed would be a great factor in favour of the attack.

In any case, the loss of thirty torpedo-planes would not equal, either in money, or time to build, the loss of a single destroyer. To be effective the defence would have to meet the attack in its own element—in other words, a fleet would need to be protected in the air by "torpedo-plane-destroyers," as it is protected on the surface by torpedo-boat destroyers.

There are some who will see in the torpedo-plane a possible means for effectively attacking fleets in harbours where they cannot otherwise be reached. Fleet bases nowadays are strongly boom and netted and mined against submarines, and, generally speaking, are not susceptible to attack from the water, whether on the surface or below. No boom or net would keep out a torpedo-plane. Given the necessary conditions, it could discharge its weapons within the defences; and if the torpedoes were so adjusted as to move in circles instead of in straight lines, the chance of doing considerable damage inside a harbour would be greatly increased.

A few weeks before the war Sir Percy Scott said:—"With a flotilla of submarines commanded by dashing young officers, of whom we have plenty, I would undertake to get through any boom into any harbour and sink or materially damage all the ships in that harbour." That offer does not seem to have been taken advantage of, but it certainly suggests one of the most momentous possibilities of the torpedo-plane.—Daily Mail.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Y.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, 10th inst.:

8 p.m., Squad and Stretcher drill.

Thursday, 12th inst.:

8 p.m., Gymnasium.

SATURDAY DIVISION.

Monday, 9th inst.:

6.30 p.m., Squad and Stretcher drill.

Tuesday, 10th inst.:

4.15 p.m., First Aid Lecture by Div. Surgeon Lim.

Wednesday, 11th inst.:

2 p.m., Band Practice.

6.30 p.m., Squad and Stretcher drill.

Thursday, 12th inst.:

4.15 p.m., First Aid Lecture by Div. Surgeon Lim.

Friday, 13th inst.:

4.15 p.m., First Aid Lecture by Div. Surgeon Lim.

6.30 p.m., Squad and Stretcher drill.

Saturday, 14th inst.:

2 p.m., Band Practice.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

Monday, 9th inst.:

4.15 p.m., Squad and Stretcher drill.

Tuesday, 10th inst.:

4.15 p.m., First Aid Class, Corporal Kong in charge.

Wednesday, 11th inst.:

7 p.m., Gymnasium.

Friday, 13th inst.:

4.15 p.m., Bandaging Practice.

Saturday, 14th inst.:

12.15 p.m., First Aid Class, Corporal Kong in charge.

VICTORIA DIVISION.

Tuesday, 10th inst.:

5.15 p.m., Stretcher drill. Bandaging Practice.

(Sd.) E. HALPER.

Officer in Charge of District.

July 7th, 1917.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS

ORDERS BY MAJOR D. MACDONALD, V.D.

LEAVE.

No. 1092 Pte. E. A. Britton is granted leave from 9th July, 1917, till the end of August, 1917.
No. 1419 Pte. G. Henderson is granted 1 month's leave from 30th June, 1917.
No. 1703 Sgt. W. N. Fleming is granted 1 month's leave from 4th July, 1917.
No. 1833 2nd-Cpl. D. M. Mackay is granted 1 month's leave from 5th July, 1917.

DEATH.

The Commandant records, with deep regret, the death of No. 1585 Sapper C. Woodhead on 1st July, 1917.

PROMOTION.

No. 1634 Gr. G. Gerard to be acting Bombardier, dated 3rd July, 1917.

DRESS.

Guards on duty at night will wear trousers and putties, instead of shorts and putties, until further orders.

PARADES.

Monday, 9th inst.:

5 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co. at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. and Scouts Company on Murray Parade Ground under unit Commanders. Aiming Instruction and Firing Instruction.

5.30 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Company at Headquarters under unit Commander. Firing Instruction.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Cpls. Grimes, Edgecombe and Edmonds and Lieut. Cpl. Meade.

Tuesday, 10th inst.:

7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M.G. Detachment at Headquarters.

5 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Company at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course.

5.30 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters.

5.45 p.m. Signalling Section, "A" and "B" classes at Happy Valley.

Wednesday, 11th inst.:

5 p.m. Centre Sections M.G. Co. at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. at Headquarters under unit Commander. Aiming Instruction and Firing Instruction.

Thursday, 12th inst.:

7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M.G. Detachment at Headquarters.

5 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Company at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

Friday, 13th inst.:

5 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co. at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. at Headquarters under unit Commander. Aiming Instruction and Firing Instruction.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Cpls. Grimes, Edgecombe and Edmonds and Lieut. Cpl. Meade.

5.30 Signalling Section, "B" class, at R. A. Theatre.

DETAIL.

On-duty 8th inst.—Scouts Co.

" " 9th —Right Sec. M.G. Co.

" " 10th —Scouts Co.

" " 11th —Scouts Co.

" " 12th —Right Sec. M.G. Co.

" " 13th —Scouts Co.

" " 14th —Scouts Co.

Orderly Officer from 8th to 14th July—Lieut. Kennick.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.

Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1917.

HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAREHAM, O.C., H.K.V.C.

DETAIL.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, 8th July, to the morning of Sunday, 15th July—H.K.V.C.

Next for duty—"B" Coy. H.K.V.C.

Orderly Officer—Lieut. C. H. Blason.

PARADES FOR WEEK ENDING 14th JULY.

Monday, 9th inst.:

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Section: The whole section will parade at Happy Valley for Station Work. Fall in at Monument 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Machine-gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 6.10 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Tuesday, 10th inst.:

"A" and "B" Coys. at the road outside the Orderly Room at 5 p.m. Kowloon and Tai Koo Sections of "B" Coy. outside the Ferry Wharf, Kowloon, at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

N.C.O.s and men of "A" Coy. who did not attend the Distance Judging Practice on Tuesday, 3rd July, will fall in on the left of "B" Coy.

Wednesday, 11th inst. nil.

Thursday, 12th inst.:

Signalling Section: "A" and "B" Classes at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m., and "C" Class at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Machine-gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Friday, 13th inst.:

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.

Saturday, 14th inst. nil.

(Sd.) C. CHAPMAN, Capt.

Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1917.

SHIP'S ENGINEER IN TROUBLE
QUESTION OF SHIP'S ARTICLES.

At the Hongkong Marine Court yesterday before Commander Beckwith, R.N., Vicente Conde, third engineer of the str. *Taming*, residing at No. 27, Granville Avenue, Kowloon, was charged at the instance of Mr. F. W. James, Superintendent Engineer of the China Navigation Co., Ltd., that while being a seaman engaged on the str. *Taming* he was guilty of the offence of desertion from his ship on June 30th, 1917.

Defendant pleaded not guilty.

Mr. James said that on June 27th defendant called at his office and said that he wished to leave the ship, and that the articles had expired. Witness told him that he would look into the matter and let him know. Witness consulted his assistant and found that the articles did not expire till July 31st. Defendant was informed to that effect, but he called again and asked to leave the ship, when he was told that he could not leave until the articles had expired. Once more, on June 29th, defendant called. That was the day when the ship was to sail, and he asked if he could go. He was told that he could not, and that he was only wasting the time of witness and himself too. Witness later received a letter from the master of the ship, saying that he was sailing and also that defendant was not on board; that he had deserted and taken all his clothes. On a previous occasion defendant left the ship with the evident intention of deserting, but witness sent one of his assistants after him, and told him that he had two hours to get back aboard the ship, or he would be arrested. In this case, witness had to put the second engineer as third at a wage of over £24, and defendant was getting £12.13.0 a month. He joined the company on February 10th, 1917, being a temporary man to tide them over the present time. He had given satisfaction in every way. Defendant had told him that he did not want to be taken off the Manila run, and his ship had been taken off and was going on another run. He also said that his father had died recently and his mother was old. He wanted to return to Manila. Witness added that he did not think defendant got along very well with the Chief Engineer.

Defendant said he was told by a Portuguese at the office that his articles expired at the end of June.

His Worship said it was a serious thing to get out of the ship before the articles had expired. He must have known he would be up against it if he got out before his time was up. It was a foolish thing to have done, because he could not get out of the Colony.

Mr. James added that he rather thought defendant was afraid the ship was going to be taken by the Government, but he need not have been afraid, for he would not have been taken. He did not think that he realised the seriousness of the case. He did not wish to press the charge, but he did wish it to be understood that this kind of thing could not go on.

His Worship said that he did not intend to send defendant to prison, because he did not think he quite understood the obligation he had undertaken. Moreover, he had had domestic troubles which might have affected his judgment. He would have to forfeit 20 days' pay, but if he came there again he would be sent to prison.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO
FUND.

The following is the Subscription List to date:
Acknowledged to 8th June 1917 £21,751.49
Since received—
Kowloon Customs
Staff, per Mr. O. D.
Gander \$ 49.00
Mr. Ho Kom Tong 500.00
Mr. E. J. Grist 5.00
T. C. D. (Bridge) 5.70
Mr. F. G. Becke,
Whampoa—June sub. 20.00
M. S. S. July 5.00 584.70
Collected by Mrs. W. E. L.
Shenton, List No. 2 347.25
£22,683.44

Expended to 8th June £21,592.93
Since expended—
300,000 Cigarettes sent
to the Troops at the
Front 912.40
2 Cases sent to the
Troops at Matilda
Hospital 5.00
1 Case sent to Rev.
Hastings for Naval
Ratings in Hongkong 5.00
£22,515.33

Balance on Hand 168.11
W. A. DOWLEY,
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.
Hongkong, July 7th, 1917.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

A Chinese cook employed on the *Fatshan* was charged before Mr. Wood with being in possession of twelve taels of opium. He had no excuse to make and was ordered to pay a fine of \$750; in default, three months' hard labour.

WHY HOUSES COLLAPSE.

When a Chinese builder was charged with an infringement of the Building Ordinance, Overseer Hutchings stated that the offence was that of not using supports for beams. The plans stated that the man must use beam supports, but instead of doing this he knocked holes in the wall, and inserted the ends of the beams in these holes. This, added the Overseer, was the cause of the collapsing of many Chinese houses. Holes would be knocked in one wall, people on the other side of the wall would do the same, and when heavy weather came along the houses collapsed.

Mr. Dyer Ball imposed a fine of \$10.

MONEY-CHANGERS AND THEIR
LICENCES

Two money-changers appeared before Mr. Dyer Ball on charges of not taking out their licences at the proper time.

One of the defendants said that he had been away in the country to be cured of an illness, and that that was the reason why the licence had not been taken out. He admitted, however, that while he was away the business had been carried on by a *jok*.

The Magistrate decided to dismiss the charge with a caution, and, when this had been interpreted to the defendant, the latter immediately produced a bundle of paper bearing Chinese characters and offered them to the Magistrate, at the same time remarking that they were the prescriptions which had cured him, and he would like to give them to the Magistrate.

The other money-changer had no excuse at all beyond the fact that he went to visit his "mother in the country," and he was ordered to pay a fine of \$25.

CHINESE JOSS

A ROBBERY FORETOLD.

In connection with the case in which a Chinese has been committed to the Criminal Sessions on a charge of armed robbery at Kowloon Old City, a somewhat peculiar coincidence has come to light.

It seems that the occupier of the house which was broken into is, by profession, a fortune-teller. On the morning of the day when the robbery was committed, the fortune-teller went to the temple to do "joss pigdin." Upon arrival there he thought that he would try his own "joss," and he selected a ticket from the box. This ticket told him that he was seriously threatened with the loss of his money and property. Upon realising the full significance of this the man rushed to his house and ordered his wife to place the valuable jewellery and money in her sewing basket. This was done with all speed and the same night the house was broken into. Of course, the robbers did not think of ransacking an innocent-looking sewing basket, and, as a consequence, their depredations resulted in a very common-place haul.

UNITY OF FRONT IN THE WEST.

M. Ribot, the French Prime Minister, speaking at a luncheon in honour of the Inter-Allied Parliamentary Conference, which is holding its fourth and most fruitful meeting in Paris, said—

Unity of front exists between us and we could not desire it to be more complete. The two armies are working and fighting on the same plan, animated by the same ardour, and obedient to the same thought. We have already seen, and shall see again, this same unity of action extend to other fronts and obtain the same success, thanks to the valour and tenacity of our Allies. Our rivalries of other times have become to-day nothing but emulation in striving for common victory.

Certainly we want peace as much as any people, but we will have nothing to do with a peace which leaves us confronted with the problems which brought about this war and which this war must solve. We do not dream of oppressing any people, or any nation, even that of the enemy. But we cannot be reproached for wishing to destroy the oppression which so long weighed upon the world, or for wishing to obtain guarantees, restitution and compensations, and punishment for the authors of the crimes against the common law which are the disgrace of this war.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 6th July, 1917, state—

Our last report was dated 29th June and we regret that, in the interval, our local market has shown no sign of improvement and the volume of business passing remains very small. Shanghai market has again been upset by the political news from Peking and closes dull. Singapore market has been rather better and prices of Rubber shares mostly show a slight improvement.

The following are our to-day's wired quotations—

Alor Gajahs	\$ 4.20
Ayer Panas	 11.25
Glencalya	 2.25
Kedahs	 4.30
Kempas	 7.00
Malaka Pinda	 2.05
Malakoffs	 4.10
New Serendahs	 4.25
Sandycrofts	 4.75
Tapahs	 10.50

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted 2/6. Sterling T.T. is 2/8. Bar Silver is quoted at 39. Singapore T.T. is 109. Shanghai T.T. is nominal at about 60 and the Bank's buying rate for 3ds. Bills is nominal at about 60.

BANKS.—No sales are reported, but, in sympathy with the rise in exchange, price has receded to a selling rate of \$980.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Market has been very quiet. Unions are on offer at \$855. Cantons could probably be obtained at \$337. North Chinas are nominal at Tls. 140. Yangtszes are wanted at \$190.

FIRE INSURANCES.—China Fires can be placed at \$143. Hongkong Fires are unchanged and nominal at \$325.

SHIPPING.—This has been a very dull market. Nothing is reported in Douglasses, which remain at last week's rate, viz., \$85 nominal. Indo-China Deferreds have been the medium of a small business at \$101 and there are probable buyers at the rate. Steamboats have been placed at \$18 and there seems a steady demand for them at the rate. Star Ferries are \$29 nominal.

ORIS.—Shells are wanted at 120/-, but no sales are reported. Langkats are in request at Tls. 15. Ural Caspians are nominal at 32/-.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars are rather lower, and in the absence of business are quoted 998 sellers. Malabons could be placed at \$29.

MINES.—This market is quite stagnant. Kailans are wanted at 34/6. Raubs are nominal at \$2.45, and Tronohs at 25/6.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have come to business at \$115, but market is now somewhat weather, and price is quoted \$115 nominal. Kowloon Wharves were done at \$72, but price has since receded, and business has been put through at \$70. Shanghai Docks after touching Tls. 95 have dropped back to a nominal quotation of Tls. 94.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Lands were put through at \$94, but buyers now offer \$93 only. Centrals could be got at \$95. Hotels have been sold at \$97, and at this rate there are further buyers. Humphreys are offering at \$61, after sales at this price. West Points are wanted at \$74.

COTTON MILLS.—Market showed a little improvement, but has since become weaker. Shanghai Cottons touched Tls. 124, but are now on offer at Tls. 124. Ewos at Tls. 155, and Kung Yiks at Tls. 14.60, and Yangtzepeos at Tls. 5.70 are all nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.—This has been a very quiet market. Cements have been done in small quantities at \$7.35 and \$7.30, and the latter remains the nominal quotation. Trams were sold from \$8.40 down to \$6.30, but are now in request at \$6.35, with few shares coming out. Ropes could be placed at \$27. Electrics were done at \$48, and close with buyers at the rate. Watsons are wanted at \$6. China Providents are better, with sales reported at \$7.90. Other Companies under this heading have nominal quotations, as per list.

Memo. Next Settlement Day, 27th July.

WAR MARRIAGES.

In 1915 the marriage-rate was the highest ever recorded.

"It is hardly necessary to point out," writes the Registrar-General in his annual report issued recently, "that the phenomenal rise in the marriages for 1915 is directly due to the war, that the conditions under which they have taken place are quite unprecedented. The marriage rate of 1915 per 1,000 of the 1914 population of all ages. This was 3.6 above that of 1914, and 4.0 above the average rate in the decade 1901-10. Provisional figures for 1916 indicate a return to the normal.

On the other hand, the birth-rate in 1915 was the lowest on record—22.0 per 1,000. This is 3.5 below the average for the preceding ten years, and 1.8 below the rate in 1914. But it compares very favourably with the experience of other belligerent countries. The provisional rate for 1916 is 21.8, lower still.

THE "PHEUMPENH"

The case was mentioned at the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, in which Walter G. Stokes is suing Capt. R. M. de La Sala, for the sum of \$1,000 for alleged libel.

Mr. Grist said this was the case in which the parties were anxious to come before his lordship and argue the legal aspects first.

Mr. Mattingly, appearing on behalf of Mr. Shenton, said he thought the legal arguments would last about a day. There was an additional point that the legal arguments should be taken before the same judge who would hear the main case.

The case was again adjourned.

THE UNGOVERNED BRUTE.

A typical story of the ruthless murder of a sixteen-year-old boy by a bullying German sergeant is told by the Breslau *Falken*. It is a revolting narrative, but it is worth citing for the picture it affords of a country in which the civil population is mere dirt, and only the sabre rules.

A soldier who had recovered from his wounds was returning to the front, his mother and brother escorting him to the railway station. There they heard complaints about the filthy condition of the railway carriages, and the soldier's mother, Frau Leistner, gave vent to her indignation at the disgraceful treatment of the poor soldiers who had to go out and fight to enable the rich to guzzle at home.

"It would be a good thing," she added, "if the Russians or the English invaded the country and put an end to the exploitation of the poor by the official and military authorities."

The woman's language having caused a crowd to assemble, Captain Schiemann ordered Sergeant Max Michler to seize her. Frau Leistner, despite her sixty-two years, offered a vigorous resistance, and while she was struggling with the sergeant the soldiers in the train shouted to him to "let the old woman go."

Her sixteen-year-old son Paul came to her assistance, and, small as he was, flung himself on the sergeant, who, at the command of Captain Schiemann, quickly drew his sabre, and with it pierced young Leistner to the heart, and he fell dead on the spot.

MOTHER'S REVENGE.
By this time, the entrained soldiers, who had been locked in their carriages, were furious with indignation, and, notwithstanding the presence of their officers, shouted imprecations at the brutal sergeant.

The old woman, driven frantic by this crime, sprang at the sergeant and attacked him with such a hyena-like ferocity that before he had time to make use of his sabre one of his eyes was literally torn from its socket.

The general excitement then reached a climax, the crowd surging round the dead body of the murdered boy, and some of them attempted to attack the sergeant, who, with the blood streaming down his face, was crying aloud with agony. Even the soldiers in the train struggled to rush from the locked carriages, and, seeing this, Captain Schiemann blew his alarm whistle and brought to the scene half a dozen armed policemen, by whom the dead boy, the wounded sergeant, and the screaming old woman were removed.

Frau Leistner was sentenced by the military court to two months' imprisonment and ordered to pay a fine of 25s. Her son was buried at the expense of the municipality.

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polshwa & Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, of Hongkong, in their report dated July 6th state—

Never in the annals of the Yarn Trade have phenomenal changes been experienced as during the period under review. As anticipated in our last report of 15th ult., the activity in our market has been surprisingly great and the rates have advanced during the interval from \$8 to \$15 per bale.

The Chinese buyers, convinced of the enormous rise in the price of cotton and other materials as well as the great shortage of tonnage in Bombay in the near future, have made a big forward business, resulting in about 12,000 bales at very high prices, which under present unusual conditions of trade, seem to indicate a further increasing tendency.

Notwithstanding all this abnormal activity, the clearances are rather slow, which indicates that the up-country demand has not equally responded to the great eagerness shown by our local buyers. This very healthy tone has been suddenly marred by the great political upheaval in China, which has taken place since the past few days, and at the close our market remains quiet but steady.

Total sales, 12,000 bales. Stocks are estimated at 20,000 bales, including 20,000 bales bargained for inclusive of goods to arrive.

ARRIVALS.—The mail str. *Dunera* and *Dilwara*, and extra str. *Luton* and *Bombay Maru* from Bombay have brought in 7,000 bales for Hongkong and 6,000 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai and coasts ports, 850 bales.

SHANGHAI reports show a big advance in rates with brisk business in all counts. JAPANESE YARNS.—Owing to very short arrivals and the inability of the manufacturers to meet their contracts on account of the extremely high rates of cotton, the prices in this yarn have also advanced considerably, and transactions have passed in about 1,000 bales.

SIZES.—The following are latest quotations—300 bales Nagasaki, No. 20s at \$247, \$255/\$260; 2 Horses, No. 16s at \$235; 3 Horses, No. 20s at \$250; 900 bales of Yellow Joss, No. 20s at \$235, \$250; Setau, No. 10s at \$182; Setau, No. 20s at \$266; Blue Fish, No. 20s at \$260; Sundry chops, No. 10s at \$182.

RAW COTTON.—A selected parcel of Bengal cotton of about 25 bales has been reported sold at \$50 per picul. Quotations—Bengal, \$40 to \$50; Chinese, \$45 to \$50.

INTIMATIONS

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

(TELEPHONE 1741).

NEW STOCKS OF
BLACK, BROWN AND PATENT."WALK-OVER"
BOOTS and SHOES

\$12.00 \$13.50 \$14.50 \$16.50 per pair.

THESE PRICES ARE REMARKABLY LOW AS BOOT

PRICES GO NOWADAYS.

WE CAN GIVE YOU A LARGE SELECTION IN ALL
WEIGHTS AND SIZES.

THE VALUE IS UNQUESTIONABLE, AS THE COMFORT

AND SERVICE OF EVERY PAIR WILL PROVE.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

13

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR
BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES.
V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR
WHISKY.THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[407-3]

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 244

JUST ARRIVED!

WHITE AND COLOURED

VOILE GOWNS.

12, DES VŒUX ROAD.

[39]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED

W OULD any lady travelling to Australia or Canada and requiring a nursemaid communicate with X. c/o Hongkong "Daily Press." [820]

NOTICE

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL has received Blanks and Copies of Registration Regulations for the Registration of American Citizens subject to the conscription law known as the "Selected Service Act," and is prepared to arrange for the Registration of Americans subject to that Act. [817]

THE CLUB HOTEL, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

JNO. W. HALL has received instructions from G. O. HEATH, Esq., Liquidator, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Sale Rooms, No. 61, Yokohama, On TUESDAY, the 31st JULY, at 2 P.M.

ALL THE VALUABLE SETTLEMENT PROPERTY known as

THE CLUB HOTEL

LOTS No. 5 A AND B, BUND covering as per Title Deeds 1527 Tanbo of Land with three frontages, to Bund approximately 215 feet, Blw-cho 250 feet and Water Street 280 feet, together with all the BUILDINGS thereon.

The PURCHASER of the PROPERTY to have the option of taking over all the HOTEL FURNITURE as it stands at valuation. For Cards to view and further particulars apply to—

THE AUCTIONEER, No. 61, Yokohama. [818]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of July, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of ONE LOT OF CROWN LAND above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents	Area	Value
As per map	38,499 sq. ft. (approx.)	224,000	9,000
As per map	38,499 sq. ft. (approx.)	224,000	9,000

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

ST. JOHN'S HALL. THE SENIOR HOSTEL for the Residence of Students at HONGKONG UNIVERSITY. Applications for Rooms for September should be made now to—

The Acting Warden, ST. JOHN'S HALL, University, Hongkong. [759]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st July, 1917, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 10 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.	At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong only.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.	At Tientsin and Shanghai only.
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.	At Tientsin only.
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.	At Hongkong only.
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.	At Tientsin and Shanghai only.
BANQUE BELGE POUR L'AFRIQUE.	At Tientsin and Shanghai only.

The Interest less Income Tax at 5/- in the £, will be—

On £20 Bonds.	2 s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross)	12 0
Less Tax at 5/- in the £	3 0
Net amount payable	9 0

On £100 Bonds. 2 s. d. Per Coupon (Gross) 12 0 Less Tax at 5/- in the £ 3 0 Net amount payable 9 0

On £200 Bonds. 2 s. d. Per Coupon (Gross) 12 0 Less Tax at 5/- in the £ 3 0 Net amount payable 9 0

Payment will be made in Tels at the Demand. Paying rate of exchange if the day the Coupon is presented. By Order, THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, W. S. NATHAN, General Manager. [807]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 7th July, 1917, commencing at 3.45 P.M. The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for other than MEMBERS of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform free. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. [805]

NOTICE

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our OFFICE to the FIRST FLOOR, YORK BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD, above Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., and next to Messrs. Jara-China-Japan Lijia. FURUKAWA & Co. Hongkong, 1st July, 1917. [797]

NORWEGIAN LLOYD INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HAVING been Appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS for Hongkong and Canton at current rates. THORESEN & Co., Agents. [800]

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONG KONG AND SOUTH CHINA, E.C.

NOTICE

A T SPECIAL MEETING of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA, held at the Masonic Hall, 2, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY, 23rd inst., in celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the first Assembly of the Grand Lodge of England, which was commemorated on that day throughout the Empire, a collection was made in aid of the

HONGKONG WAR CHARITIES FUND. (earmarked for Masonic Charities.)

Freemasons not present at the Meeting who wish to subscribe may, until 7th July, send donations to W. J. TROTTER, Esq., who will be glad to receive contributions however small. By Command of the D. D. G. M. Hongkong, 27th June, 1917. [781]

CLEARANCE SALE.

FOR ONE WEEK AT KOMOR & KOMOR, ART AND CURIO GALLERY (Alexandra Buildings).

WE have let part of our shop to "MAISON LILLY" and must clear stock. We offer, therefore, our whole stock at 20 to 30 per cent. discount, and will accept reasonable offers for large pieces. The sale commences on Tuesday, the 3rd of July. Inspection cordially invited. KOMOR & KOMOR, Art and Curio Dealers, Des Vaux Road. [789]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, ONE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at the Peak, HONGKONG, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19.

The Property consists of:—The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104, The Peak, situated near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 194,038 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1882. The Annual Crown Rent is \$88.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the Undersigned, GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. [807]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1917, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong, THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria, Hongkong, viz.:

All THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messuages, erections and buildings and buildings thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years, created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1882.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45. Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—675 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong, Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHER BANK, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers, Hongkong, 6th May, 1917. [815]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

DEVONIA, No. 9, Peak Road, SIX-ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Garden and Tennis Court. HOUSES in Shamson, Canton, Nos. 31 and 33. Apply to— DAVID SARSOON & Co., Ltd. [808]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street. For rent and other particulars apply to— H. M. H. NEMAZEE, 1 Des Vaux Road. [403]

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Minden Villa, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [638]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central. OFFICES in King's and York Buildings. HOUSES to Let, Wongachong Road. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood and Kowloon Terrace.

HOUSES in Shamson, Canton. Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [88]

WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location. Please apply to— Box No. 1, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [787]

FOR SALE.

THE following LAUNDEY MACHINERY, in good condition:— 2 BOILERS, 1 STEAM ENGINE 14 H.P., 2 WASHING MACHINES, 2 EXTRACTORS, 1 WATER HEATER, 2 STEAM BOARDS. Donkey Pumps, Water and Steam Pipes, Tanks, Tables, etc. Apply in writing to— Box No. 4, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [801]

FOR SALE.

DO NOT MISS A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

BEAN and Nut OIL MILL PLANT in perfect working order for Sale at next to soap-iron price. Please address enquiries to— "K," Care of "Daily Press" Office. [776]

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "KEISHIN MARU"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at THEIR RISK into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 12th July, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. GODDARD AND DOUGLAS, on the 12th July, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us, any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Agents. Hongkong, 5th July, 1917. [814]

JOINT SERVICE OF THE "NEDERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "BENDJANI"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th July at Noon will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th July, at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.L.N. Agents. Hongkong, 5th July, 1917. [815]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S FORMAZONE

(REGISTERED).

A Refreshing, Invigorating and

Palatable drink particularly suited

for Tennis, Shooting and Bathing

Parties.

PRINTS \$1.20 PER DOZ.

SPLITS 70 CTS. " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

ERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 436

[12]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. W. L. CARTER thanks all friends their kind expressions of sympathy sent her in her bereavement, and is very grateful for the many wreaths and floral tokens. [816]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 7TH JULY, 1917.

THE GOOD NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

The news of the successful resumption of the Russian offensive has cheered the Allies in a way which, perhaps, nothing else could have done at this particular juncture. It is scarcely too much to say that it has changed the whole complexion of the military situation. Already a notable success has been achieved in Galicia, and now we hear that the armies are springing into activity along the whole of the line. It may take a month or more before the offensive develops its full strength, but its effect upon the other fronts will be immediate and, if it is continued, as there seems every reason now to believe that it will be, the consequences should prove disastrous to the Central European Powers. It has been an open secret for months past that Germany had depleted her forces on the Eastern Front to the utmost in order to provide the men necessary to withstand the unceasing attacks made by the Allied armies upon the line which she holds so precariously in France. It is inconceivable that she can replace those men without incurring a grave risk that the Anglo-French offensive may break through. The Austrians cannot be relied upon in an extremity. There has been increasing evidence of late that the people of the dual monarchy are upon the verge of revolt against the sufferings and privations which the war has occasioned, and a serious defeat of their army in the field is calculated to force matters quickly to a crisis. Already the Austrians have had to slacken the pressure on the Italian Front in order to meet the graver danger which threatens their Eastern frontier, and it is not likely that the Italians will be slow to profit by the favourable opportunity offered

them. Nor should the reorganised Roumanian Army be overlooked. Several weeks ago we were informed that it was only waiting the signal from Russia to march against the enemy, and it may yet prove a factor of considerable importance in the closing scenes of the great drama. Germany's plans have again miscarried. There is no doubt that during the past few months her hopes of securing a satisfactory peace have been built upon the belief that Russia could be induced to withdraw from the struggle. The first whisper of a Russian victory, however, has swept away the results of months of intrigue. KREUTER'S Correspondent says:—"The glorious news transformed Petrograd. A wave of patriotism has drowned the exploits of the anarchists and the mutinous soldiers." The moral effect of the victory, indeed, appears to have exceeded all expectations. It has entirely changed the temper of the people, and has removed any lingering doubts which they may have had regarding the future. On Tuesday processions in Petrograd were headed by a sailors' band playing the "Marseillaise," the favourite inscriptions on the banners being "Down with the Duma and the Council of Empire" and "Down with the capitalist Ministers." A body of infantry carried a banner inscribed "We want armistices on all fronts." One regiment declared against a Russian advance, another proclaimed: "Not a drop of blood," whilst a third attacked the "Imperialist Allies." On Wednesday a change came over the scene. A procession was headed by General Russky, with Russian Staff officers arm-in-arm with officers of the Allies. Patriotic speeches were delivered from the balcony of the Ministry of War, and M. KERENSKY was the hero of the hour, whilst the cheering for Russia's victory; we are told, contained a note of menace to the disgracers of the name of Russia. In this wonderful transformation Germany must see the utter collapse of all her schemes. Once again she finds herself completely surrounded, this time with armies well-equipped with guns and ammunition. With attacks directed against her simultaneously from all sides the hope once more arises that before the New Year is ushered in peace may have been restored to a war-weary world.

The Club Hotel, Yokohama, is to be sold by auction on July 31st.

The Wigwam Tennis Club will be "At Home" to-day from 3 to 6 p.m. There will be a Spoon Competition.

All subscriptions to the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association for June account will be invested in Straits War Loan at 6 per cent. on Monday next.

The Council General of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul acknowledge with thanks a donation of \$25 from Mr. Leung Fai Nam, through Mr. J. M. Xavier, in aid of the funds of the Society.

Heard at the Hongkong Magistracy:—Well, the old lady has not put in an appearance; what had we better do, Inspector? The Inspector—I would suggest that her bail be entreated, your Worship.

An Indian has reported to the Police that when he was engaged in lighting a cigar in Wanchai on Thursday his pocket was picked, as a result of which he lost precious stones to the value of \$350.

The engagements of the Bishop of Victoria for to-morrow (Sunday) are:—At 8.15 a.m., Holy Communion at the Peak Church; 11 a.m., dedicate window and preach at St. Paul's Chinese Church; 6.30 p.m., preach at the Peak Church.

The Council of St. Paul's College (the Bishop of Victoria presiding) have placed on record their appreciation of the services rendered to the College during the past four and a half years by Mr. E. G. Stewart, who is about to return home, with their best wishes for his safe return.

H.E. the Governor will to-morrow morning unveil a stained glass window that has been presented to St. Paul's Chinese Church by the Rev. A. D. Stewart and his brother and sister in memory of their parents, the Rev. Robert and Mrs. Stewart, who were killed in Fukien by anti-foreign rioters twenty-two years ago.

HOSTILITIES COMMENCED. RAILWAY CUT BETWEEN PEKING AND TIENSIN.

[FROM OUR TIENSIN CORRESPONDENT.]

CHANG HSUN'S MILITARY DISPOSITIONS.

TIENSIN, Despatched, July 6th, 11.30 p.m. Delivered, July 6th, 4.40 p.m.

The railway from Tientsin to Peking was cut between Wanchuang and Langfang last night.

Chang Hsun has despatched a force from Peking to confront the advancing force of Tuan Chi-jui. It is understood that hostilities have broken out at Langfang.

Another detachment of Monarchists has gone towards Paotingfu to prevent a junction of the Republicans at Fengtai.

The majority of the Monarchists, however, are still at Peking, prepared to advance to any threatened point.

It is reported that in the event of defeat Chang Hsun will go to Jehol with the Emperor, but the Republicans affirm that the Jehol General will oppose him.

ALLIED TROOPS MARCHING ON PEKING.

The Chinese fear that Chang Hsun's hordes will loot the city. Crowds are seeking refuge in the Legation quarter with cartloads of their valuables.

The Diplomatic body conferred in regard to defence measures this evening. A detachment of the Allies forces, consisting of a company each of Americans and Japanese, with French and British details, have left Tientsin for Langfang to endeavour to reopen communication with Peking. The troops are fully equipped with machine-guns, rifles and munitions.

FOREIGN TROOPS RETURN BY REQUEST OF REPUBLICANS.

TIENSIN, Despatched, July 6th, 3.25 p.m. Delivered, July 6th, 5.15 p.m.

The Foreign Detachment from Tientsin reached Langfang without incident. Here the Republican Commander urged them to return to Lofah as he did not consider it safe for them to proceed in view of the imminence of hostilities. To this the foreign force consented.

CHANG HSUN'S TROOPS DRIVEN BACK.

A battle took place this morning at Anting. Chang Hsun's troops were defeated and are retreating.

WARNING FROM THE DIPLOMATIC BODY.

The diplomatic body, having conferred, subsequently warned the authorities that, unless the Railway was re-opened, in accordance with the Protocol, immediate action would be taken. It is stated that railwaymen are now repairing the line.

CHANG'S ARMY LIKELY TO TURN OVER.

Tuan Chi-jui has addressed a manifesto to Chang Hsun's army at Hsuehchowfui urging it to turn over and join the Republicans. It is believed that the Army will comply.

TUAN'S PROMISE TO THE IMPERIAL HOUSE.

Tuan promises favourable treatment to the Manchu House, which was powerless to oppose Chang Hsun's will.

[FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.]

PREPARING TO MEET A SURROUNDING MOVEMENT.

PEKING, Despatched, July 5th, 3.40 p.m. Received, July 6th, 11.00 a.m.

Chang Hsun's troops have moved outwards to meet the Republican forces. Langfang also has moved outside the wall near to the Racecourse. A surrounding movement is anticipated.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED.

PEKING, Despatched, July 5th, 10.40 p.m. Received, July 6th, 11.00 a.m.

Railway communication between Peking and Tientsin is interrupted, and mails are uncertain.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

PROTECTING RAILWAYS.

SHANGHAI, July 6th. The Foreign Ministers have held a meeting to discuss the protection of Peking and Tientsin railway and the Tientsin railway, as this is a probability that they will be cut.

The Tuckan of Chili will lead an army to attack Peking. Fukien and Shantung both oppose the restoration of the Monarchy.

[THROUGH KREUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHANG FUN'S APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, July 4th. The Times correspondent at Peking says it is most significant that General Chang Hsun has been appointed Viceroy of Chihli and Imperial Commissioner for North China.

He is reputed to have an Army of 40,000 men. He evidently intends to take up a position from whence he can dominate the capital and control the affairs of the Empire.

THE WAR.

MUCH ACTIVITY IN WEST.

HEAVY ENEMY ATTACKS.

THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

COMMENTS ON THE MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

WAR AND FINANCE.

Branco-Belgian front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ADVANCE.

LONDON, July 5th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We have slightly advanced our line south-westward of Hollebeke on a 600 yards front. We successfully raided in the vicinity of Weiltje and Nieuport.

LIVELY ARTILLERYING.

PARIS, July 5th.

A communiqué says:—There has been fairly considerable reciprocal artillerying in the regions of Moronvilliers, Prcanay and Hill 304.

An enemy aeroplane was brought down by machine-gun fire.

HEAVY ENEMY ATTACKS.

SPLENDIDLY REPULSED BY FRENCH.

LONDON, July 3rd.

Reuter's correspondent at the French headquarters, referring to an enemy attack on Chemin-des-Dames, says:—Had the attack succeeded the enemy would have regained at a single blow, two-thirds of a coveted observatory crest, but as it turned out they gained nothing, taking neither ground nor prisoners and leaving heaps of dead in front of their trenches. Hence the enemy's hope of achieving a notable success to offset the Russian victory, and the appearance of American troops in France was signally checked. Several thousand of killed and wounded, including the best of his "shock" troops are all the German Commander has to show for the latest and weightiest attempt to recover Chemin-des-Dames.

The attack was heaviest in the eastern sector between Cerny and the Calfon Plateau, where the crest held by the French was barely 100 yards wide at places, and nowhere more than a kilometre. A very slight gain would have given the enemy all he needed, for victories are measured by yards along that narrow shell-pocked ridge overlooking Ailette. But the Germans, although they paid the full price, have not gained a single yard.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY RAIDS.

ACTIVITY ON THE BRITISH FAONT.

LONDON, July 5th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There were enemy raids southward of Lens and eastward of Loos. Enemy artillery has been active northward of the Scarpe and in the neighbourhood of Ypres and Messines. The enemy's aerial activity continues. We brought down four and drove down five enemy machines. One of ours is missing.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

PARIS, July 5th.

A communiqué states:—The enemy has violently bombarded our lines, especially in the Somme sectors. His losses in last night's attacks achieved nothing, and he has not renewed his attempts. On the contrary, to the east of Cerny we carried a strongly held salient.

On the left bank of the Meuse we repulsed three successive attacks, accompanied by liquid fire, to the south-west of Hill 304. The artillery duel was very lively here.

GREAT ATTACK ON FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, July 5th.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, writing on the 4th instant, states:—Yesterday's attack on Chemin des Dames was the most powerful effort which the enemy have made on the French Front since the beginning of their offensive. It covered seventeen kilometres and persisted far into the night.

Several Divisions were employed, these being preceded by shock troops, who on this occasion suffered heavily, for, although they failed to attain their objective, the attack was pressed home with extraordinary obstinacy, despite repeated bloody failures.

The enemy, after his unsuccessful preliminary attacks during the past week on a small front, evidently counted on surprising the French by the unexpected weight of the onslaught and the unwonted lateness of the hour.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN TOWNS BOMBED.

LONDON, July 5th.

The Admiralty announces:—On the night of the 3rd and 4th, naval aeroplanes dropped several tons of bombs on the aerodromes at Ghistel and Nieuwmanster, seaplane-sheds at Ostend and a train at Zerrin. The machines returned safely.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANY AND SUBMARINES.

"VICTORY IS CERTAIN"

AMSTERDAM, July 5th.

In the Committee of the Reichstag, Admiral Capelle declared that the results of submarine warfare were gratifying. Their losses were moderate and victory was certain.

Herr Helfferich, in the course of a statement, said measures were being taken to alleviate the coal famine. He also expressed unshaken confidence in submarine warfare.

AMERICAN SUBMARINE CHASERS.

THEIR GREAT VALUE PROVED.

WASHINGTON, July 5th.

It is announced by the Navy Department that they are greatly increasing submarine chasers. They are building these on standardised principle. One hundred are at present being constructed and orders have just been issued doubling the supply. The trial experiments of the chasers show that they will be of great value in the fighting against submarine warfare.

The submarine attack on the American transports, mentioned yesterday, is expected to lead to further steps being taken to combat the insidious spy system, resulting in even more stringent measures to cloak the movements of military forces from the enemy. The relief and gratification at the safe arrival of the men of the contingent is tempered with indignation that the German Admiralty were able to plan an attack on the transports before they had reached the zone regarded as the most dangerous.

RUSSIAN DESTROYER MINED.

LONDON, July 5th.

A Russian official message states that a torpedo-boat destroyer of the old type has been mined in the Black Sea.

Russian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STUBBORN ENEMY RESISTANCE.

PETROGRAD, July 5th.

A wireless official message says:—We repulsed attacks eastward of Brzezany and eastward of Lipitzadolina. The enemy is offering a stubborn resistance on the heights westward and southward of Pendjvin.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE OFFENSIVE.

BRITISH ARMoured CARS ASSISTING.

LONDON, July 5th.

A telegram from Moscow states that two British armoured cars have opened an attack on the Brzezany heights.

LONDON, July 5th.

A Russian official message states:—There has been artillery fire of varying intensity to the east and south-east of Brzezany, where our attack has not materialised.

We repulsed enemy counter-attacks at Mieczyscow.

We captured Pendjvin, in the Caucasus.

Africa.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUCCESSSES IN EAST AFRICA PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY.

LONDON, July 5th.

An East Africa official statement says:—The enemy has evacuated a strongly-held position to the south of the Ngaura River, retreating southwards nine miles.

We advanced to the south-west of Lindi and engaged a strong enemy detachment.

We compelled a considerable German force in the Songea area to fall back.

The Belgians are co-operating with the British in the extreme north, pursuing a small enemy force.

We, co-operating with the Portuguese, drove back Germans who penetrated Portuguese East Africa as far as the shores of Nyasa and the Nyasaland border.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IN MESOPOTAMIA.

MORE COMFORTS FOR THE TROOPS.

LONDON, July 5th.

A Mesopotamia official message states that Turkish irregulars attacking a convoy from Bagdada were driven off with loss.

A great improvement is reported in the health and comfort of the troops. No effort is spared to render life as bearable as possible during the hottest months.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PROFITTEERING IN HOLLAND

LONDON, July 5th.

It is authoritatively stated that profiteering has been a considerable factor in the disturbances in Holland.

GERMAN WAR COMMENTS.

AMSTERDAM, July 5th.

In the Reichstag the War Minister said that the British had presumably planned the greater action in north Arras, and asserted that the French were exhausted. He admitted that the Russian offensive was an energetic one, and declared that the abandonment of Salonika was not an improbable enterprise. Herr Zimmermann also stated that the nullification of Brazil's neutrality did not mean a war declaration.

BRITAIN AND NEUTRALS.

MINE-LAYING SHIPS.

LONDON, July 5th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Government had every intention of obtaining adequate reparation from any neutral which could be proved to have permitted a mine-laying ship bearing a neutral flag to leave its ports.

ARGENTINE WHEAT EMBARGO.

LONDON, July 5th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Government had made every effort to secure the removal of the Argentine embargo on the export of wheat, but up to the present had been unsuccessful.

ALLEGED ESPIONAGE.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS ORGANISER ARRESTED.

SCRANTON (Pennsylvania), July 5th.

Joseph Gruber, Organiser of the Industrial Workers of the World, has been arrested and charged as a spy in the employ of the Germany. The Federal Authorities state that German money poured into the anthracite coal districts where recently there have been a dozen strikes.

ENEMY AGENTS AND AIR-RAIDS.

LONDON, July 5th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government had no evidence that enemy agents in England had supplied information enabling the enemy to choose the time and place for the recent air-raids on England.

MORE BEER.

LONDON, July 5th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Government had decided to permit the brewing of an additional 33 per cent. of beer during the September quarter to meet the needs of munition workers and agriculturists in the hot weather.

WAR AND FINANCE.

THE QUESTION OF INCOME-TAX.

LONDON, July 5th.

In the House of Commons, in the Committee stage on the Finance Bill, a proposal was made that a deduction should be made from the British income-tax where the Dominions income-tax had been paid, equivalent to the amount of that tax, but not exceeding 3/6 in the pound.

Col. Croft and other speakers urged that the income-tax for the Dominions was mainly a war tax, and was the last tax that should be doubled here.

Mr. Wilson Fox strongly supported the proposal, as an act of simple justice. Referring to the statements that a double income-tax caused the removal of the head offices of companies from England to the Dominions, he emphasised the importance to the trade revenue of Britain of having the head offices in England.

Sir J. Reid strongly pressed the matter upon the Chancellor's consideration.

Mr. Bonar Law said that while he felt as strongly as anybody upon the Imperial side of the question, he could not accept the proposal. The question was not whether or not some readjustment should be made but whether it should be made in war time, and in the present financial situation. He pointed out what the effect of the proposal would be if the Dominions proposed an income-tax of 3/6 in the pound. The Dominions would get the whole of that amount and the Imperial Government nothing.

The proposal was finally rejected by 142 votes to 86.

BRAVERY IN THE FIELD

LONDON, July 5th.

The Gazette announces the award of the following V.C.'s:—Second Lieut. ARTHUR HENDERSON, already the holder of the Military Cross, of the Argylls. For most conspicuous bravery. He led an attack through an enemy front line and captured and consolidated his objective. He was subsequently killed.

Private J. READY, South Lancs.—When working down a deep water-course he advanced five times despite close range machine-gun fire. On each occasion he was the sole survivor of these advances. The enemy was driven back 200 yards, and subsequently, on his own initiative, Pte. Ready organised and carried out several more advances and lengthily held out despite counter-attacks, saving the left flank of his battalion.

EARLIER CABLES.

VISCOUNT HARDINGE AND MESOPOTAMIA.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

LONDON, July 6th.

Further commenting on Viscount Hardinge's speech on the Mesopotamia Commission report, the Times says:—

Viscount Hardinge's closing words deserve respect for in effect, he claimed to be judged as Viceroy not only by his own countrymen but by the hundreds of millions over whom he ruled with acknowledged success for a period which was extended, not by his own desire, beyond the ordinary term of the Viceroyalty. It is common knowledge that he enjoyed the esteem of the people of India to an unusual degree. He governed them during the most critical time we have ever known in India, with one exception. He never lost their goodwill even in the most trying moments, and on his return home the most favourable verdicts were rightly passed on his internal administration. These things should not be forgotten. Too many of the critics who are foremost in clamouring for Viscount Hardinge's head are either those who are constantly imploring us to trust the soldiers—which is exactly what he did, with most unfortunate results—or they are those who last year were beseeching him with excessive praise for the sympathy he had shown for Indian aspirations. More consistency and a better memory will be required when the time comes for the final verdict. Our own view is that Viscount Hardinge's statement yesterday does not shake the conclusions of the Mesopotamia Commission, or dispose of his share in the general condemnation, but that it will restore a sense of perspective to the public judgment of India's effort under his rule.

The Daily Mail says:—Viscount Hardinge's defence does not rebut it hardly even answers the judgment which the majority of the Commission was compelled to pass upon him. The general verdict must be that the report summed up against him fairly, and on the evidence of his record, and with no disposition to push the case against him too harshly.

The Daily News comments:—Viscount Hardinge does not challenge the revelations in the report. There was much force in his remarks on India's contribution to the war. India's military burden, indeed, has been excessively high; but it is deplorable failure in organisation, foresight, and intelligence, and not the propriety of imposing the undertaking on India, that constitute the triple indictment. We are bound to confess that Viscount Hardinge's speech does not modify the first impression that his share in the failure was grave. This first chapter of his defence increases the feeling that the tragedy discloses alarming and widespread incompetence and ignorance on the part of our governing classes.

The Daily Chronicle says:—It seems pedantic to object to Viscount Hardinge making his defence in the Lords, in view of the total lack of connection between his post at the Foreign Office and the question of Indian administration. But the substance of his defence was decidedly weak. The culpability of Viscount Hardinge does not rest on any single despatch, it rests on a whole host of facts. What Viscount Hardinge said will not materially modify the judgment of those who have carefully studied the reports, and we record this fact with nothing but regret.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Celebration in London and Paris.

LONDON, July 5th.

The Stars and Stripes were generally flown in London on Independence Day. There were many celebrations, the chief of which was at the Savoy, where Dr. Page and Mr. Balfour spoke.

The latter said that Great Britain and the United States were bound together in this common ideal of Freedom. He was confident that they were bound for ever. The most beneficent consequence of the world-war was the union of two great branches of the English-speaking race.

There were great celebrations in Paris, where M. Poincaré and General Joffre reviewed the American battalion, to which a flag was presented.

M. Ribot, speaking at a luncheon, emphasised that peace would be nearer if Germany were democratised.

GENERAL SARRAIL.

ARRAS, July 5th.

General Sarrail has arrived.

DUTCH RIOTS. ONE-DAY STRIKE.

AMSTERDAM, July 5th.

Many trades have joined in a twenty-four hours' strike.

The police and cavalry charged a mob of scuffling strikers and non-strikers, wounding a number.

The shops damaged in Tuesday's disturbance included an English boot shop.

HORSE-RACING.

LIMITED PROGRAMME TO BE PERMITTED.

LONDON, July 5th.

The War Cabinet has decided to allow limited racing, in view of the importance of horse-breeding.

It suggests that the Stewards of the Jockey Club should arrange for approximately forty days' racing between the middle of July and the close of the flat-racing season, at Newmarket and elsewhere, subject to the approval of the War Office, the Ministry of Munitions and the Board of Trade. Railways must not provide special trains, and steps must be taken to prevent motor-cars and taxicabs from carrying racegoers. If these points are ignored, the licences will be withdrawn.

It has also been decided to allow a maximum of 1,200 horses to go into training on 15 lbs. of oats daily.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

LONDON, July 5th.

Chief Justice Campbell is now suggested as Chairman of the Irish Convention.

AEROPLANES FOR THE ALLIES.

OVER 22,000 FROM AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, July 5th.

The Government Aviation Bill provides for the immediate construction of 22,625 aeroplanes at a cost of \$499,000,000.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION DISFAVoured.

LONDON, July 5th.

The House of Commons has rejected by 201 votes to 169 a proposal to adopt Proportional Representation in the large constituencies.

RUSSIA'S WOMEN SOLDIERS.

PETROGRAD, July 5th.

A picturesque and significant spectacle was witnessed in the square of the St. Isaac Cathedral when the colours of Petrograd's Women's Contingent were blessed. The first detachment consists of over two-hundred women and girls with hair cropped, in full men's uniforms, and with rifles. Don Cossacks, cavalry and selected sailors acted as a guard of honour, whilst on the opposite side of the square was massed "The Battalion of Death," composed of wounded and convalescent soldiers, while veterans of the Turkish War also gathered to pay a tribute to this new outburst of patriotism, which is thrilling those who throughout the welter of the Revolution have maintained that Russian is all right.

There were also numerous other women volunteers, one corps present including six foot women of a naval guard of Cossacks who stood up in the saddles carrying banners inscribed:—"Among the Cossacks there are no deserters." The women's banners also included:—"Death is better than shame," also, "do not marry traitors."

The contingent went in procession, led by Commander Madame Botchkareva, who has already won two St. George's Crosses for bravery at the front where she led several desperate enterprises.

Mrs. Pankhurst regards her as a most remarkable character for simpleminded determination and innate courage. Cheering crowds lined the streets. No Maximists or anarchists were present.

POWDER FROM GERMAN BOMBS.

A WARNING.

LONDON, July 5th.

A physician at a London hospital warns people against the handling of powder from German bombs. He says that on June 26th he treated fourteen cases of severe dermatitis, some already septic, due to handling material impregnated with dust from the explosive.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

LONDON, July 5th.

Lord Selborne has issued a statement in which he says the suspicion that the Empire Resources Development Committee contemplates exploiting the black races is absolutely unfounded.

PORTUGUESE ISLAND BOMBARDED.

LISBON, July 5th.

The Minister of Marine announced in Parliament that a German submarine bombarded Ponta Delgada at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 4th instant. It withdrew beyond range of the fort, but remains off the port.

FOOD PROBLEMS.

PLENTIFUL SUPPLY OF POTATOES.

LONDON, July 5th.

There is almost a glut of potatoes at Covent Garden. The home crops are unusually good, and they have been supplemented by consignments from South Africa, Jersey, Holland and Spain. Prices are tumbling.

SILVER.

LONDON, July 4th.

Silver is quoted at 39½ continental buying. There is a scarcity of supplies, and the market is steady.

GREEN OLD AGE

Assured by the Occasional Use of
Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.



To reach a green old age and enjoy good health can only be obtained by the care of the system. It is from the little irregularities of the system that the common ailments arise, and nature gives many indications of the approach of these complaints which, if treated at once, may be warded off. Growing old ought not to mean growing weak and feeble. It does not mean weakness or feebleness for those who eat with a good appetite and sound digestion. It is of the utmost importance that old people should retain the power to digest and assimilate food, which is the sole source of physical strength. When age brings feebleness, it is generally because of the failure to assimilate the nutrition contained in food. To those in declining years who find that Nature responds less readily to the demands made upon her, and who need a mild yet searching remedy to keep their system in proper working order, there is nothing like **Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.**

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Stitches, and all Female Ailments.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

For Sale by Watkins, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. COMSTOCK Co., Ltd., (Sole Proprietors) 21 Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

UTLER PALMER & CO'S
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S



Known as the

"OLD SQUARE" WHISKY.

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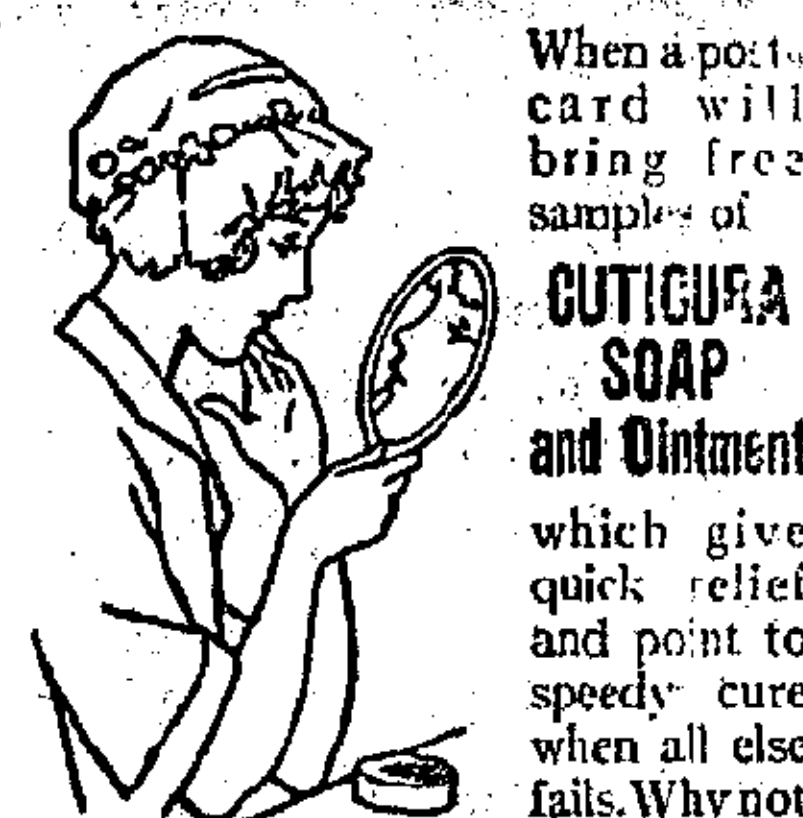
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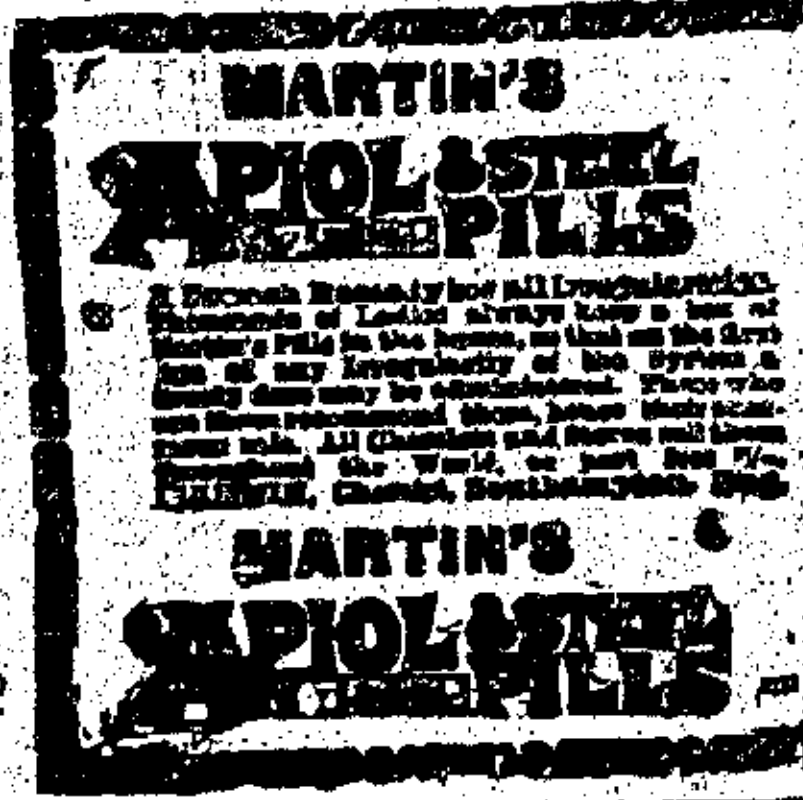
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YOUR HAIR WILL LOOK BETTER

will be finer, softer, smoother, and more abundant if you take care of it by using

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,

which will preserve, nourish, and strengthen it, and as it penetrates to the roots, it keeps the hair from falling out, and keeps the scalp cool and healthy. It is sold in a Golden Casket for Hair, Face, and Body. It is sold in a Golden Casket for Hair, Face, and Body. It is sold in a Golden Casket for Hair, Face, and Body.



MARTIN'S APOL STEEL PILLS

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SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON ON THE PRESS.

THE WAR OF NATIONS.

Journalists, who are justly proud of the work of the Newspaper Press Fund, gathered with their friends at the Mansion House on Saturday night to support the fifty-fourth anniversary dinner. The occasion, which brought together a distinguished company, proved a notable one in the history of the fund, for two records were created—in the attendance, which numbered over 300, and in the subscription list, which, amounting to £5,300, exceeded by nearly £1,500 the previous best collection. The proceedings derived no small amount of additional interest from the presence of General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who, as a soldier, spoke of the great power and great responsibility of the Press in the present war. Lord Northcliffe, who presided, had as his immediate supporters, Sir William Robertson, the Lord Mayor (Colonel Sir W. H. Dunn), to whose kindness the council of the fund owed the fact that the accommodation of the Mansion House was placed at their disposal for the festival; Lord Bham (president of the fund), and Viscount Morley.

After the loyal toasts, Mr. J. L. Garvin proposed "The Imperial Forces." He remarked that since a sea breeze blew down Whitehall he thought the Navy would be all right. It was not, however, as if it would be able to cope even with the invisible. There was no task with which such a Service could cope when unfettered service was given to its energy and its brains. Unless he was much mistaken there had already been a meeting of two flags at sea to remind us that Britain and America were fighting for a common heritage. (Cheers.) As to the Army, there was something better even than its size or skill—that was its spirit, the spirit which depended not on the heroism of exceptions, but on the indomitable grit and pluck and sheer human soundness of the whole. The story of our Army in this war had been, above all, the saga of the plain citizen and the epic of the ordinary man. (Cheers.)

OUR FIGHTING SERVICES. General Sir William Robertson was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers on rising to respond. He said:—I thank you very much for the kind and generous way in which this toast has been proposed and received. Just as nothing is more discouraging and contemptible than to belittle the efforts of our men at the front, who are fighting the Empire's battles in the various theatres of land and sea, so nothing gives them greater gratification and support than to know that their efforts are appreciated by the people at home. (Cheers.) I am not going to talk about the people at home particularly, I am going to talk about the men at the front, in such remarks. For instance, I will not say anything about the headquarters of the two Services at Whitehall. There is no necessity to do so, and it is not my business. Any way, they are close to your own doors, you can form your own opinion about them. You often do, and you just as often express it. (Laughter.) With that remark I will leave it, except to say that the aim, at any rate, of the staffs of those Services is to ensure close co-operation, so as to derive the greatest value from the two Services in combination. If and when that principle is departed from, not only will there be obviously waste of effort, but what is worse, there will be danger of becoming involved in commitments which had better be left severely alone.

I would like to say a word about the officers in high command on sea and on land. It is not always realised the great burden that these officers have to carry. (Cheers.) Quite apart from what the enemy may do or not do, and apart from the terrible anxiety and responsibility these officers have to carry with respect to the lives of the men in their charge, they have also to carry much of the burden of the people under their command. Their subordinates, being human, are subject to ordinary human failings, such as fatigue, timidity, recklessness, forgetfulness, and misunderstandings. All these failings, difficulties, anxieties, and fears "fetch up" sooner or later on the shoulders of the chief commander, who has to bear them alone. It is not always remembered how much those chief commanders stand in need of constant support by the people at home, and how much and how true it is that support is valuable only when it is needed. A commander will get on perfectly well without support when he is winning. It is when he is unable to win—probably through no fault of his own—that support is needed. (Cheers.)

NAVY'S GREAT TASK.

Of the achievements of the Navy I am not called upon to speak. I do not think the Navy would wish that I should attempt to belaud their services, which have been done in the ordinary course of duty, as they regard it. But I must take this opportunity of acknowledging the great debt we in the Army owe to the senior service. Every man whom we put into the fighting line has to be carried across the sea, and that is a task the magnitude of which has never been approached in the history of the world. (Cheers.) We have raised large new armies, but what use would they have been had we not had a Navy capable of carrying them across the sea to places where they were wanted, and keeping them supplied when they got there? Think of the millions of men, the thousands of horses, the millions of tons of supplies which have been successfully transported across the seas. This is proof that the Navy played a part in the winning, an essentially vital part in the war. (Cheers.) I am sure the Navy would not wish to omit those other fine seamen who do not really belong to the senior service. I refer to those splendid men, silently and heroically doing their work in mine-sweeping and in other hazardous enterprises. (Cheers.)

Now I come to my own branch—the Army. You know what our Army have done. I shall not attempt to state it, but I would wish those who are inclined to become impatient and quite naturally so—to remember how during the first year

or so of the war our original Expeditionary Force, assisted by certain troops scratched together from different parts of the world, by the advance contingents from overseas, and by the leading divisions of the new Armies, held up the enemy until such time as we could supply ourselves with the ordinary means of fighting, for which no provision had been made before the war began. These men, those splendid troops, were battered, bruised, and sometimes beaten to their knees, but they were never beaten in spirit; and, under the guidance of Lord French, they rendered possible the successes which have since been achieved by the gallant troops who have followed them under the guidance of Sir Douglas Haig. (Cheers.)

I would also ask people to remember they very seldom do that every war has its own peculiarities. No two wars and no two battles have ever been fought, or ever will be, under exactly similar conditions. There is no war in the history of the world which has so differed from its predecessors as the present war. Take aeroplanes. They have entirely changed the conduct of operations, tactically as well as strategically. The use of enormous masses of heavy artillery has rendered the preparation for battle a long process, calling for the most rapid system of communication and transportation and demanding the very highest qualities of organising power in general. During the last five or six weeks we have expended no less than 200,000 tons of munitions in France alone, and we look out some 40,000 tons of stone for making and mending roads. All these things mean a tremendous amount of railway work. And in this connection I would like to acknowledge the most valuable services rendered to the Army by the railway managers and the railway employees who have gone out from this country to do that work for us in France. No work of praise is too high for the skill and determination these men have shown. (Cheers.)

WAR BETWEEN NATIONS.

But, of course, the greatest peculiarity of this war is the colossal numbers engaged in it in comparison with those engaged in previous wars. Take the 1870 war. The armies numbered 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 each, and at Gravelotte, where the casualties were heaviest, the total on both sides was only a little over 30,000 men. During the whole war the total casualties in killed and wounded were a little less than half a million. In this war the total in killed alone can be counted by the million, while the total strength of all the armies amounts to something like 24,000,000. The result of all this is that this war is not, like its predecessors, a war between armies—it is a war between nations. And there is no man or woman in this Empire to-night who is not doing something to help either to win or lose the war. (Cheers.) A man of distinction said to me the other day that he put the weight of the military factor in the war at about 25 per cent., the remaining 75 per cent. not being of a purely military nature, but made up of many things, such as agriculture, shipping, food, diplomacy, and so on.

This brings me to my last point, which is the power and the responsibility of the Press. Once upon a time, and not very long ago, the war correspondent was regarded by most soldiers, to put it mildly, as a nuisance, and in Lord Wolsey's Field Service Text-Book, which was revised in the eighties, he was described as "that newly-invented curse of armies, and that not inaccurately reflected the opinion of many soldiers at that time. But that is not the case to-day, and no one more than soldiers, I venture to say, realises the value of the Press. Formerly, I think, the war correspondent thought his chief object should be to supply the public with thrilling, graphic, sensational stories of fighting, and with a few notable exceptions—they were very notable, but still they were rather few—they devoted themselves to keeping the public amused and interested, rather than to educating them. To-day, as we fight on the issues of the war, which depend on the Imperial existence, and on the necessity and righteousness of which no one except a few cranks, and a few other people not very significant, has any doubt. (Cheers.) Also, instead of a small and exclusive Army, separate and apart from the nation, we have an Army drawn from all classes and all interests. The result is that the Press has not only a great power, but an equally great responsibility. (Cheers.)

I have said that this is a war of nations, and in order to win it we must put in all the resources of the nation—and I know of no more powerful agency for ensuring this than the Press. (Cheers.) I want the Press to keep their eye not only on that 25 per cent., but on the 75 per cent. (Cheers.) I am sure you will agree that we do not want flaming headlines, exaggerations, and so forth. We want, consistent and courageous direction of public opinion into the right channels. We want to face the facts and to state them, and we want to avoid at the same time, discouraging our own people, and encouraging the enemy. (Cheers.) I think I may truly say that in this connection the editors and the Press in general have co-operated most efficiently. (Cheers.)

A GREAT PARTNERSHIP.

Prosperity to the Newspaper Press Fund was proposed by Lord Northcliffe, who said he thoroughly believed the great partnership of Haig and Robertson to be the great partnership of the war, and he had been near Sir William Robertson when things were not, perhaps, going as well as they should, and he had absolute confidence, as a result of many visits to the front, that our Armies were in hands as skilful as had ever directed our Armies in the history of our Empire. (Cheers.) We had a new and enlightened Army. Take the question of war correspondents alone. Sir Douglas Haig very speedily saw that he could not keep in communication with that long line of troops of his without the aid of the newspaper correspondents. How could the average soldier be enthusiastic about the war unless he knew what his fellow-fighters were doing perhaps forty, fifty, or a hundred miles away? So, when our Armies assumed an immense size, Sir Douglas Haig sought out skilled newspaper distributors and saw to it that our Army was supplied with between 300,000 and 400,000 newspapers a day.

With citizen armies such as those of to-day we could only connect the life of the Army with the life of the civilians by letting the civilians know through the Press what their brothers in the trenches were doing. The magnificent effort we were putting forth would not be appreciated but for the dozen skilled pens that told the world each day what our citizen Army was doing. (Cheers.) That these correspondents had been spared he regarded as a miracle, because every day they were as close to the fighting line as it was possible to get without certain annihilation. (Cheers.) And they were very skilful writers. (Cheers.) In young Gibbs, in Perry Robinson, in Beach Thomas, in Phillips, in Tomlinson, in Massey, in Ward Price, and others he could name who had, he believed, as good war correspondents as ever wrote—(cheers)—and we certainly had the most industrious working amid the din and turmoil of war, and to him it was a miracle that they could day after day send such wonderful and most accurate accounts of that which was making history. (Cheers.)

GROWTH OF THE FUND.

The post he filled that night was accounted the most honourable post occupied by anybody concerned in "The Street of Adventure." (Cheers.) The list of those who had sat in that chair before him was a list of the fifty most distinguished Englishmen of our time. The society was an example of the high organisation now to be found in their craft. It was started in the very year that Russia put on her shining armour and showed what she was ready to do by her attack on Denmark. He was glad that Sir William Robertson spoke in praise of newspapers. (Cheers.) Our journalists felt at liberty, and they thought it their duty, to criticise politicians, because, being very close to the politicians, perhaps not greatly enamoured of them, they knew something of their wiles. (Laughter.) They thought it necessary on occasion to stimulate them to further effort and to ask them, for example, not to interfere with the Army. But there was one thing newspapers did not do. They did not criticise our generals. (Cheers.) They had no need to do so. Each one of them had proved in the last three years that he was a match for the German commander in front of him. (Cheers.)

HIDDEN HAND OF COMRADESHIP.

Lord Bham, responding to the toast, said he returned them all the hearty thanks of the Newspaper Press Fund for their great kindness, but his first duty and pleasure was especially to thank their chairman, Lord Northcliffe, for his original and stimulating speech, and to congratulate him upon the record success of his appeal. The Newspaper Press Fund pursued its wholesome way in spite of all the difficulties of war conditions. It extended day by day the hidden hand of comradeship—(cheers)—which was the best of all almoners, to many a good fellow and honest journalist during these lean and hard years to meet his necessities and relieve his misfortunes, and the number of grants and annuities still mounted on the ascending scale. Their trade and calling had always been the butt of the humorist for its deadly fangs and unquenchable jealousies. The mud-slinging of the newspaper Press had passed into a proverbial phrase. Well, curiously enough, in spite of all their emulations and competitions, both for circulation and other things, there was no industry in which there was more co-operation and a higher standard of union and goodwill in personal service. (Cheers.) Week by week the whole Press of the country met in conference on matters of common concern, and, practically speaking, there had not been a case since the beginning of the war in which those meetings, in fact, were considerably further back—in which there had been any breach or betrayal of mutual good faith. What was true in daily business had always been true of mutual kindness. Pressmen were accustomed, and he hoped they always would be accustomed, to stand together in a dozen different ways for their common rights, their common duties, and their common support. He did not believe that in any form of their organised effort and organised service there was a happier or better example of that domestic spirit of co-operation which the Press had shown in the newspaper Press than in that the oldest and most honoured of all their institutions. (Cheers.)

U-BOATS FROM THE GERMAN SIDE.

"ALL IS AT STAKE."

The Reichstag on May 2nd began the second reading of the Naval Estimates. Admiral von Capelle, Secretary of State for the Navy, in the course of a speech, said:—"The U-boats have enthusiastically faced the great task of decisively intervening alongside our victorious armies. I assure you the U-boats will persevere until the end. We have the necessary boats, a trained personnel, fuel, and all accessories. Thousands and thousands of hands are actively engaged in producing new U-boats and new material for torpedoes and mines. Not only is the number of U-boats continuously increasing, but the boats are always improving in quality; always better types of ever-greater efficiency are being constructed. Officers, under-officers, and men crowd forward for the U-boat service."

"Of course, losses also occur. Our enemies' defences are increasing in quantity and quality, but there is no radical remedy against U-boats. In England it was said, 'We must smoke out the bases. That is the sole means of mastering the U-boats.' Let them but come and try. They will bite granic. Our losses are small beyond expectation," added Admiral von Capelle. "In addition, the weather conditions are improving, the summer nights are shorter, and the stormy season of the year is ending. Every new crew that leaves with the U-boats is buoyed up with the consciousness that all is at stake. We expected an average monthly U-boat booty of about 800,000 tons; actually the result for three months totals 2,900,000 tons. Altogether in the three months 1,325 ships were sunk. How long this will go on is the enemy's affair."

ALBERT BALL, R.F.C. MASTER OF AIR TRICKS. SAFE BILLET REFUSED.

The most daring, skilful, and successful pilot the Royal Flying Corps has ever had.

General Trenchard uses these words in writing from the Headquarters of the Royal Flying Corps in France of young Captain Albert Ball, who is missing. Never were the rare encomiums of a fighting service more richly merited. For a long time England knew nothing of his wonderful performances. By the time he came home to his native city of Nottingham last year he had to his credit 30 German airmen hors de combat in single encounters.

After this brilliant war service he was employed at home for a spell as an instructor. It was proposed to reward him by promotion to major. But his ardent spirit shrunk from this prospect of restricted opportunities of crossing the enemy's lines, and he resisted promotion with respectful persistence. Also he chafed at the idea of staying behind in England over for three months.

STRAIGHT TO THE ENEMY.

After many efforts he got permission to return to the front. The journey over from England was characteristic of the audacity of youth. He flew across the Channel, went over our own lines, and on to where German aeroplanes were circling in fancied security, brought down two of them in an encounter at 15,000ft., and then coolly descended to report his arrival at headquarters.

His dazzling career of success continued. In a fortnight he had added another 10 to his list of victims, raising his total to 42. He was persistent, untiring, and resourceful, always ready with a new trick to outwit the rule-of-thumb Germans, and his courage was magnificent.

On one occasion a squadron of German aeroplanes lay in wait for their terror. He picked out one opponent, who promptly rose. Ball rose after him, and the rest of the squadron then manoeuvred swiftly to get between Ball and the British lines. He found seven Hun planes barring the route back. Without hesitation he dashed for them. Two of them came out to meet him. He outflung the daring couple and shot them down and then drove straight on through the lines of the remaining five, coming home once again in triumph.

FAIR'S "WELL DONE."

Captain Ball has been in the Army since the very beginning of the war. He was granted a commission in the Sherwood Foresters in October 1914. Later he joined the Royal Flying Corps. In August last he was made lieutenant in the corps, and his appointment as flight commander and his captaincy followed in a few weeks. His military decorations are remarkable for one who has not yet attained his 21st year. The Military Cross was first awarded him; and a month later he received the D.S.O. "Well done," was the endorsement written by Sir Douglas Haig on the official report of the achievement for which the D.S.O. was awarded.

This badly phrased story told how he encountered seven German aeroplanes. Attacking one, he shot it down at 15 yards' range. The remaining machines retired. Immediately afterwards, seeing five more hostile machines, he attacked one at about 10 yards' range and shot it down, flames coming out of the fuselage. He then attacked another of the machines, which had been firing at him and shot it down into a village where it landed on the top of a house. Going off to the nearest aerodrome he replenished his store of ammunition, and then returning attacked three more machines, causing them to dive under control. Being then short of petrol he flew home. His own machine was badly shot about.

Further brilliant service earned him a bar to the D.S.O., and then he was given a second bar and the Russian Order of St. George of the Fourth Class was also bestowed on him.

The letter from General Trenchard already quoted—it was written to his father, Alderman Ball, of Nottingham—says of him:—"His good spirit was infectious, as whichever squadron he was with the officers tried to work up to his level and reputation." In appearance he is almost youthful, short and rather slim in build, dark and clean-shaven.

PURUIT IN PYJAMAS.

Many of his achievements as recounted at odd times to his friends have been published by *The Weekly Dispatch*. Am I frightened? he once said. "Yes, I am occasionally frightened. You see, I don't want to get hit if I can help it. I realise the danger and try to avoid it. My favourite dodge is well-known to the Hun. When I get to close quarters I generally pretend that I am going to attack from above. The Hun gets ready to fly up at me, and then I suddenly dive under his machine and empty a drum into his petrol tank, and down he goes."

To bring down a lot of Huns you have to be patient and practically live in the air. On a few occasions I haven't had time to put my clothes on, and I've gone up in my pyjamas. It was jolly cold; unfortunately I can't pretend I have ever brought down a machine when dressed like that. It is said he could "loop" like a tumbler pigeon.

Once he met a very formidable opponent. "We tried all our dodges, but neither of us could get the position we wanted, so we kept on firing without doing any damage until our ammunition was gone. Then we both burst out laughing and flew together side by side at a little distance. He was a real sporting Hun like Böcke."

His last fortnight at the front was crowded with thrilling experiences. He had a great fight with a couple of Albatrosses, and during a long drawn-out encounter one of the Germans tried to ram Captain Ball and passed within inches of him. In the end the two Huns were driven down. He had another narrow escape when he found himself without ammunition and had to wait for darkness before he could creep home to the British lines unobserved by the enemy lying in wait for him.

All in the service devotedly hope that he has landed safe. So far he has had wonderful luck, as he has never sunk any enemy more than a cut lip—and that was while flying in England!

"ASAHI BEER."



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THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE EMPIRE. BUSINESS OF STATESMANSHIP TO KNIT THE EMPIRE IN CLOSER BONDS.

The exact words used by Mr. Lloyd George in regard to the future of the Empire when he received the Freedom of the City of London were as follows:— "When the war is over and reconstruction begins, I hope and trust and pray that we are not going to dive into the pigeon-hole of any party for dust-laden precedents and programmes. (Loud cheers.) Let us think out the best methods for ourselves in the face of searching facts we knew not of before the war. We are a thousand years older and wiser. The experience of generations has been crowded into just a few winters, and we should indeed be unworthy of the great destiny to which Providence has called this generation of men if we throw all that away for the sake of any formulas that were framed before the Flood. (Cheers.) There is no part of the whole phoro of statesmanship where there is a greater need for us to revise our ideas than in our attitude towards that great commonwealth of nations which is known as the British Empire. In the past we treated it as an abstraction—a glorious abstraction, but an abstraction. The war has shown us, all of us, that the British Empire is a fact, nay, a fact, the most potent factor today in the struggle for human liberty. We sent a hundred thousand men to France in August, 1914. They turned the tide of history. (Cheers.) The Dominions and the great Empire of India have contributed one million men. That has transformed our ideas as to the reality and the beneficence of the British Empire. The world cannot afford to let it dissolve. But the choice must be between immediate concentration and ultimate dissolution. We can never let things remain where they were. It may be said that the shadowy character of the relations between us and the Dominions and the great territories of the East have produced this real cohesion. That was all very well before they made great sacrifices. They have established claims now to a real partnership. Henceforth effective consultation must be the only basis of co-operation. If our action brings them into trouble, as it has, costing them myriads of precious lives, they must henceforth be consulted before-hand. Methods must be carefully considered. The time of a great war is not the best time for thinking out perfect new Constitutions, but our Councils of Empire must at any rate be a reality. The Imperial War Cabinet, the first ever held, has been a demonstration of the value of these councils.

Our colleagues from the Dominions and from the great Empire of India have not taken part, believe me, in a formal conference to carry resolutions. They have had a real share in our councils, and in our decisions, and they have been a great source of strength and wisdom to our deliberations. They have come here with fresh minds. They have viewed this world-wide conflict from a new, different peak. Minds, running the same course for a long time are apt to get rusty, and the weightier the minds the deeper the ruts. (Cheers and laughter.) You require fresh minds to lift the cart out of those worn furrows, and we have had them. We have had war decisions of the most far-reaching character, in which our colleagues from beyond the seas have assisted us. These great problems in regard to submarine, shipping, and food, as well as our military decisions, have all come for review at councils in which they have taken part.

THE POLICY OF PREFERENCE. But we must do more. I feel that this experiment must be incorporated in the fabric of the Empire. We have been taught by the war the real value of the Empire as a world-force, and one of the great duties of statesmanship in the future will be to take all measures which are necessary to aid in the development of the stupendous resources of the Empire. That ought to be our spiritual outpouring, pride, as it undoubtedly would be our special security. We want to develop the lands under the Flag. (Cheers.) If fifty years ago we had directed our winds and our power and our influence to that end, you would now have had double the population you have got in these Dominions, by diverting the tide of emigration to British Dominions instead of other lands, and you would have attracted the virile populations of Europe in addition to that.

In the future we have decided that it is the business of statesmanship in Great Britain, as well as in the lands beyond the seas, to knit the Empire in closer bonds together of interest, of trade, of commerce, of business, and of general intercourse in affairs. We have given grave consideration to this problem, and have decided that in order to develop these enormous territories in future it is necessary that exceptional encouragement should be given to the products of each part of the Empire. (Cheers.) We believe that a system of preference can be established, which will not involve the imposition of burdens upon food. We believe that it can be done without that, and, of course, with food at its scarcest and at its dearest, this is not the time to talk about putting additional burdens on food. But for purposes of preference that would not be essential. You can secure that by other means, and more particularly by taking measures which other lands have taken for improving the communications between one part of their dominions and another. By these means the products of one country inside this great Imperial Commonwealth can be brought more freely, readily, and economically to the markets of the others. This great Empire has infinite resources in wealth, in minerals, in food products, in timber, and in every commodity needed for man, and it is obviously to the advantage, not merely of the particular countries where these products come from, but of every other part of the Empire, including the United Kingdom, that these commodities should be developed to the utmost. It enriches, it develops, and it binds together the Empire as a whole. Germany's greatest disappointment in this war has been India; and she has had many. She expected sedition, distraction, disaffection, disloyalty, and the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COST OF THE WAR. A MISLEADING "INCREASE."

Mr. Bonar Law, in moving a new Vote of Credit in the House of Commons on July 6th, announced, to the general surprise, that the average daily expenditure for the first 35 days of the present financial year was £27,450,000. The Vote of Credit was for £500,000,000, the largest sum which had ever been asked from the House of Commons in a single Vote. Mr. Bonar Law estimated that this sum would carry the Government on until about August 1st. Dealing with the last Vote, he explained that the amount expended in the 35 days from April 1st to May 5th was £281,000,000, allocated as follows:—

Army, Navy, and Munitions. £173,000,000
Allies and Dominions. £ 68,000,000
Miscellaneous, etc. £ 20,000,000
What was alarming in these figures, he declared, was the daily average expenditure. The total, however, included advances to Allies and Dominions at the rate of £2,000,000 a day, whereas the Budget estimate was £1,000,000 a day. He claimed that he would still be justified in his Budget estimate, as the United States Government, with a promptitude for which he could not be too grateful, was now affording financial assistance to the Allies. Other items were disproportionately high for this period, and he put the true daily expenditure at £5,600,000, as against the Budget estimate of £5,600,000.

AMERICAN HELP. Mr. Bonar Law referred to the submarine warfare, and said the success which had attended it might mean that the people of this country would have to show a sterner power and to suffer hardships unknown so far in the war. In spite of that, however, he had no doubt that the Germans had lost on balance by bringing the United States into the war. Their participation in it would make a change in our constantly rising expenditure. That seemed to the Government, he said, a reasonable hope. Indeed, it was one of the objects for which the Mission had been sent to America. He recorded with warm appreciation the encouragement which the Mission had received from the United States Government. All the information the Government had received showed that the American people were not likely to do anything by halves, and the United States Government were not only preparing to organize the full strength of the nation, but realized the value of immediate assistance. As for the Mission, no service of Mr. Bonar Law's to the State had been greater than that which he was now rendering.

THE MILITARY POSITION. The House expects on these occasions a review of the military situation (says The Times Parliamentary correspondent), and Mr. Bonar Law did not fail it. He condensed his observations, however, to two theatres of war—Mesopotamia and the Western front. Mr. Law asked him to tell the House something about Salamis, but Mr. Bonar Law was not to be drawn. He described the campaign in Mesopotamia as one of the most successful and brilliant operations which had been conducted throughout the war. The result was that we held not only Baghdad, but practically the vilayet of Baghdad, and held them securely.

Special interest was Mr. Bonar Law's appreciation of the work of the British Army in the West. He declared that the offensive for which we had prepared throughout the whole of the winter was completely successful on April 8th. Our progress since had been slower, as was inevitable in this class of operations, but we were still pressing the enemy with undiminished forces. It seemed to him that some of the German communications were one of the most encouraging features of the battle. The enemy seemed to be almost hysterical in their effort to keep up the courage of their people at home by giving accounts of absolutely imaginary victories.

He asked the House to estimate the extent of the German failure and the magnitude of our achievement from the following figures of our captures:—
Prisoners—more than 20,000.
Guns—257 (98 of heavy calibre).
Trench Mortars—227.
Machine Guns—470.

ARKAS BATTLE AND THE SOMME. To measure the success of these operations, Mr. Bonar Law took as a standard the corresponding period at the beginning of the Battle of the Somme. The comparison for 24 days can be put in the following way:—
(1)—On the Somme we advanced 3½ miles on a six-mile front. Here we have advanced from two to five miles on a 20-mile front. We have taken, in fact, four times the amount of territory which was taken on the Somme.
(2)—There were double the number of German divisions opposed to us at Arras than there were on the Somme. Of these exactly half have had to be withdrawn from the firing-line and sent to reserve.
(3)—Our casualties have of necessity been heavy, but they are from 50 to 75 per cent. less than the casualties on the Somme.

The House heartily cheered Mr. Bonar Law as he proceeded to pay tribute to our artillery and air service, both of which had shown their superiority to the enemy. It was with deep emotion that he said of the airman that more glorious fighting force had never existed in the history of the world. He ended characteristically by disclaiming any intention of making an optimistic speech. He said nothing about the future, but he claimed that we had every reason to be proud of what had already been done by our fellow-countrymen.

forces of Britain absorbed upon the task of subduing it. What did she find? Eager, enthusiastic, loyal help for the Empire. (Cheers.) I think they are entitled to ask that these loyal myriads should feel, not as if they were a subject race in the Empire, but as partner nations. Both these questions require bold statesmanship. Timidity, timorousness, faint-heartedness, abhorrent in peace or war, in war are fatal. Therefore, to Britain, she has faced the problems of war with a courage that has amazed the world, she must face the problems of peace in the same great spirit. (Cheers.)

WAR IMPRESSIONS IN AUSTRIA.

[BY A TRAVELLER RETURNED.]

During the last few months a number of more or less interesting communications have appeared from Germany showing the general attitude of the people.

News from Austria of this character has been rarer, and the following brief report of a conversation with a person who has just left Vienna may not be without significance. The person has been in Austria since the beginning of the war continuously, speaks German perfectly, and was thus able to get accurate impressions.

Perhaps the most important statement made was that throughout the entire mass of the Austrian population there was apparently not the slightest suggestion of an idea that the Central Empires would not ultimately win the war. Several reasons were given for this perfect confidence. In the first place, it seems that the Austrians never report losses or reverses of any kind. The censorship carried to such an extent that it is by no means unusual to open the morning paper and find half the front page a blank. There is again, of course, no circulation of English, French, or Italian journals in Germany. The result is that the Austrian people are fed mentally upon "victories" alone and know nothing whatever of anything unfavourable to Austrian arms.

The war, as far as the masses of the people are concerned, is a far-away thing in France, Italy, or Poland. It causes them serious inconvenience at times, but the actual horrors of battle, invasion, and occupation mean nothing to them, for the reason that they know them not. Some one has lost a brother or a cousin, but the thousands fallen in the great shambles far away in the east or the west make no impression on their minds, for they hear nothing about them.

As far as England is concerned, the Zeppelins, they think, have done enormous damage; while these, together with the submarines, will soon bring the arch-enemy to her knees. All that is necessary is to "hold out." So much for the opinion of the masses.

ENGLAND THE CORNER-STONE.

"But," it was asked, "what about the better-informed Austrians? There are many Austrians who know England and France perfectly, who receive the Allies' and the Swiss journals regularly, and who are thoroughly familiar with actual conditions; what about this class?"

The rich, educated Austrians, it was said, are in close touch with all outside information; they know of a victory of the Allies on the Somme or the collapse of a Zeppelin almost as soon as it occurs. The informed Austrians have never cherished many illusions about the Zeppelins, their failure therefore leaves them untouched. They put their faith in the submarine and base it upon the following reasons.

The corner-stone of the Allies' organization is England, they say. With England once reduced to her knees the whole structure will fall. England is a very small island with an enormous population. An effective blockade of this island by the submarine will produce more effective results than many a spectacular land victory, and can most efficiently counter-balance many a land defeat. England, being an island, cannot hold out indefinitely, for she cannot produce the food essential for her actual existence, while the Central Empires, no matter how great may be the inconvenience and annoyance to which they are subjected, can always "hold out." (Victories may be lacking, checks and losses may occur; they will make little ultimate difference "if," as they say, "we hold out.")

Again, the upper classes say: "Look at the map. The Central Empires are intact, their population knows nothing of war at home. The war on land is waged upon Allied territory, to an equivalent extent at the Allies' expense, and, consequently, the Central Powers can stand a long siege of such warfare; they have, in fact, nothing to do but 'hold out.' Supposing the French and British troops push the German back a few kilometres on the north, the defence will always cause greater loss than the attack, and at the present rate of progress it will take years to reach German territory. The submarine is at work. Can England last until the French guns bombard Berlin?"

"What about the condition of the people?" it was asked. "What is lacking chiefly? Is there any real want?" Many of the important staples were not to be had, it was said, in certain neighbourhoods. Petroleum was among these. But the people simply went to bed at dusk and got up at daylight. Candles were too expensive. Meat and eggs were very scarce. The bread had long since deteriorated, but there was a certain amount of it. It crumbled to pieces on being cut, but it was edible and sustained life. Rice and butter were unobtainable, but there was enough fish and bread and a few other necessities to go round from day to day. In fact, it might be called a famine, but the Austrians say it is a "well-organized famine," and there is always enough for the day, with a little left for to-morrow. Milk is extremely scarce, but there is enough for children under two years of age.

"HOLDING OUT."

Soap has gone up enormously in price. A bar of common English soap which was worth a few pence before the war now sells for several shillings; but they say, one can "hold out" without soap if necessary. The lack of leather is one of the things which is causing the greatest inconvenience. An ordinary pair of leather shoes doubled in price in a few hours. Wooden shoes are being used. Of course leather soles are better, but one can "hold out" with wooden ones. The masses thus have to put up with many serious deprivations and annoyances, but they have enough to live on for to-morrow and the day after.

The rich, on the other hand, it was said, can buy whatever they want. Beyond poor bread and a shortage of butter they have nothing to complain of.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HYPNOTISED BY THE HUNS.

A PROTEST.

[BY THORPE LEE.]

He was talking so distinctly in the hotel lounge after dinner that I was compelled to listen.

I did not want to listen. I wanted to read. But this young man's voice was so penetrating, the kind of voice which comes from rural recitatives or from the smaller, more remote type of English country house where "girl" must be pronounced "gayull" and all the vowels are sounded in the mouth, not brought in, full and resonant from the chest.

He was talking about the war. His theme was the excellence of the German organization and leadership. Not an uncommon theme among us. We are, as a nation, more inclined to admire the merits of others than to acknowledge our own. That is not a bad attitude of mind in general, but it can be carried too far. I think some of us are inclined to carry it too far just now—to allow ourselves to be hypnotised by the undoubted, but not superhuman, ability of the Huns.

"Eh am not a pro-German," this young man was saying, "but Eh cannot see the use of denying that they have proved themselves quite extraordinarily competent. Their system is perfectly wonderful. Their leaders are extremely able. Mackensen is a great man. Falkenhayn too. Eh do not see how we can refuse to admit their greatness."

I was tempted to butt into the discussion. My tongue tingled to ask him what he knew of Mackensen and Falkenhayn. I found it hard to sit still and be forced to listen to his one-sided and ill-founded argument. However, it is not my habit to join in discussions uninvited. I came up to my room to write this article instead.

What is there "wonderful" about the German military organisation?

Not, certainly, the perfection of its mechanism. Given forty years of constant, hard-working preparation, with material to work upon so sheep-like as the German race, and only very stupid organisers could have failed to produce a smoothly running machine.

Not, certainly, the performance by the machine of the task for which it was created. Everyone knows it was created in order to ensure quick victory.

THE REAL HUN WONDER.

The "wonderful" thing about the German military system is its collapse. It has made its boastful inventors look foolish. They took forty years to perfect it. In less than three years the British nation, although it was rather slow in starting, has put into the field an Army which is not only as good but better, and which has already begun knocking it out. No one who has seen anything of the war denies that the German soldier fights well. But fighting well has nothing to do with the systems in force before the war—unless you contend that the Germans only fight well because of their system, as so which few would agree. Almost all troops are plucky and enduring. Courage is the result of temperament, not of preparation.

Take the matters which preparation could affect. The German trenches are well made. True, but so are the British trenches. The German transport is precise and punctual. The German transport is precise and punctual. So is the British transport. The German artillery is good. The British artillery is better.

Here is another thought. The Germans concentrated their energy upon making an Army. Their Army has not done what was expected of it. We British concentrated upon making a Navy. Our Navy has done what was expected of it. It has kept the German Navy and Germany's merchant vessels off the seas. If there is anything "wonderful" here I think it can fairly be chalked up to us.

And then those "great" men, Mackensen and Falkenhayn, what have they done? Mackensen drove back the Russians. Why? Because they had no ammunition. He invaded Roumania. True, but considering that the Roumanians were unprepared for war, he took a long time over it, and Falkenhayn failed lamentably to carry out his part of the scheme. They are clever, skilful soldiers, no doubt. So they ought to be, when you think of the training they have had. But not more clever and skilful than Haig, than Gough, than Maude. Great? No.

That is what I would have said to the young man in the lounge. I feel all the better for saying it now.

may be said to suffer no inconvenience at all, while many of them, of course, are prospering as they never dreamed of prospering before the war. It is easy for the rich to "hold out" under such conditions, and neither the rich nor the poor have apparently the slightest conception of doing anything else.

"What about America?" it was asked. The intervention of America was regarded with regret, but in no sense a decisive factor in the war. Owing to the British blockade the Central Empire had had little communication with America since the war. There was thus no direct loss to fear, while the Allies had been importing all they could from the beginning.

"Soldiers!" How long would it take America to send a real army to Europe? That is, an army that will actually weigh in the balance against the big Krupps waiting for it? Can England last that long? If not, peace will be made with America when England sues. If she can, there are the Krupps. "Money!" Money means shells, and it takes a long time to explode a billion dollars' worth of shells effectively. Can England last as long as that?

These are the dominant ideas, it seems, in Austria, and no matter how erroneous they may appear, viewed from a diametrically non-Austrian point of view, they seem to indicate one thing of importance, which is that Austria is prepared to concentrate all her energies on "holding out," and a population kept in complete ignorance of actual conditions and bearing of nothing but victories may be made to "hold out" before learning the utter futility of doing either.—Daily Mail.

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and had bilious attacks. I suffered from anemia, headaches, loss of appetite, and sleepless nights, in consequence of sluggish liver and stomach troubles. The little food I did take did me no good, as I got into a very weak and nervous state, and lost considerably in weight. "Having been recommended, on several occasions, to try Mother Seigel's Syrup and getting no relief from other medicines, I commenced a course of your Syrup and I began to mend. My appetite returned, and I put on weight. I have continued to take occasional doses of Mother Seigel's Syrup during the past eight years, and am now enjoying excellent health."

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Never before was there anything like it, now can its marvellous properties even be equalled in all cases of nervous, impurity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. It is a powerful blood purifier, and it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, purifying and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blood poisons, scabs, scurvy, eruptions and glandular swellings, discolourations, roughness and unsightly blotches, etc. It cures almost instantly the treatment of gonorrhea, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poisons, scabs, leprosy, skin diseases, head and breast abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, gonorrhea or dermal disease, it improves the general health, and quickly restores long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and heart disease, wasting, nervous cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL

HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"KAIPONG"	On 8th July, D'light
SHANGHAI	"ANGHUI"	On 8th July, D'light
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 10th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 12th July, 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KURICHOW"	On 14th July, Noon
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 15th July, D'light

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

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DOUGLAS LAPHRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

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The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers, and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
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MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	1917	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hong Kong about

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

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Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

Proposed SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave Straits about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge, and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

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LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA INABA MARU (MONDAY, 16th July, at Noon).
Capt. Higo 12,500 tons.
VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA VIA YOKOHAMA MARU (WEDNESDAY, 18th Aug., at Noon).
Capt. Torada 12,500 tons.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

QALOUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and AKI MARU (FRIDAY, 13th July, at 11 A.M.).
Capt. Yoshikawa 12,500 tons.

ATSUTA MARU (SATURDAY, 14th July, at 11 A.M.).
Capt. Itano 10,000 tons.

HITACHI MARU (WEDNESDAY, 18th July, at 11 A.M.).
Capt. Tomimaga 12,500 tons.

IYO MARU (TUESDAY, 31st July, at 11 A.M.).
Capt. Takano 12,500 tons.

CEYLON MARU (SATURDAY, 14th July).
Capt. Ikeda 10,000 tons.

JINSEN MARU (TUESDAY, 10th July).
Capt. Nagaya 8,000 tons.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	13,000	TUES., 17th July.
SIBERIA MARU	13,000	FRI., 27th July.
TENYO MARU	23,000	FRI., 10th Aug.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 25th Aug.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	FRI., 7th Sept.
PERISA MARU	9,000	SATUR., 22nd Sept.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Perisa Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	16,600 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building. R97

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SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

A STEAMER will sail for Saigon Direct on or about 9th July.
Taking Passengers and Cargo.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

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OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Leaving July.
"CANADA MARU" ... Leaving July.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"ANAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 8th July, at Noon.
"KAISO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 15th July, at Noon.
"YOSHIE MARU" ... SUNDAY, 15th July, at 10 A.M.
"SOHEI MARU" ... THURSDAY, 19th July, at 9 A.M.
These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON TEE WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be first.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
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